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# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

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## Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Pneumonia.**—Many people suppose that pneumonia is caused by taking cold, but this is a mistake. No person can have pneumonia without having taken in through the mouth and the lungs pneumonia germs, which are of infinite smallness, so small as to not be detected with the naked eye. When these pneumonia germs enter the system in the dust we breathe, or otherwise, if we are strong, healthy and vigorous the germs are destroyed and do no injury, but if our system is weakened by colds, coughs, indigestion or exposure these pneumonia germs are far more likely to live and multiply rapidly and thus cause pneumonia. These facts teach us the importance of doing all in our power to keep our bodies in a healthy and vigorous condition. Any person who is weak or debilitated simply invites disease germs of one kind or another to take possession of his system and to cause his death.—Editor.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for advice regarding nervous indigestion. Reply: If you are drinking tea or coffee I advise you to stop drinking these drinks, particularly tea, since they are both injurious to the nervous system. I used to be exceedingly nervous when I drank tea and coffee but since I have stopped drinking them my nervousness has disappeared and my health is much better. I advise you to consult a good doctor. You should study and endeavor to learn what agrees best with your stomach; what is good for one's stomach may disagree with another. Hot milk sipped slowly is good food for many people, also a raw egg taken occasionally. Bread that is toasted dry throughout until it breaks like a cracker, if eaten slowly is easily digested. After toasting the bread place it in the oven and let it dry out thoroughly before eating. Take plenty of exercise out of doors and endeavor to forget your troubles.—Editor.

Devay states that goiter of the Cagots of the Pyrenees is due to intermarriage. Trousseau says that it produces epilepsy and deaf mutes. On the other hand, Cordier, Auzouy, Francisque, and Michel deny its influence, and Lacassagne and Ladreit de Lacarriere say that it has a very feeble effect, as does also Darwin. The example of the Israelites, of whom many are vigorous, seems to confirm the latter view, as well as the example of numerous villages in France which have been peopled healthily and vigorously by a single family, of which they have the name, for example, Les Buleyeer near Port Royal, a few leagues from Paris. Opposed to the theory of de Chateaufort that consanguineous marriages result in sterility, we have the evidence of Queen Victoria's eight offspring.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water says Good Housekeeping. They pour down tumblers of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of

water sipped in the morning immediately on rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly.

There is no doubt that the unfavorable effects on the feeling of well-being experienced by many individuals, such as headache and oppression and nervous distress, on the advent of a thunderstorm, have a singular foundation and are due to the same electrical differences of potential, the effects passing away as the disturbed condition of the atmosphere, or the storm, subsides.—London Lancet.

It is generally found that those who eat fruits need fewer stimulants. There are many who simply can not combine the two together. I knew of a dipsomaniac who would drink anything rather than water. She required something which would bite, and sting, and she would take red ink, or, in fact, almost anything that was acrid. And so much fruits—at the outset, perhaps, unripe fruits—might help to remove any unnatural desire for drink.

Apples are very wholesome and digestible says New York Ledger. They contain considerable potassium and sodium salts, magnesium, a little iron and about 85 per cent. of water. Apples being rich in pectin form readily into jelly; they also contain free organic acids, as well as salts, such as malates, citrates and tartrates. They are quite laxative.

The juice of apples without sugar will often reduce acidity of the stomach, becoming changed into alkaline correctives and thus curing sour fermentation. Where unsweetened cider is used as a common beverage, stone or calculus is unknown; but how much better the fresh ripe fruit must be!

Oranges, again, are used as a cure for influenza, especially in Florida, which is, of course, the garden of oranges. Nearly every fruit will purify the blood, partly because of the soft water (which takes up more material in the system) and partly because of its salts. Lemon is famous for this reason.

"If you suffer from an acute attack of indigestion after a dinner of soup, meats, pickles, sauces, salad, cakes, pastries, with spices and condiments enough to blister the skin, to say nothing of the delicate lining of the stomach, pray do not aver that indigestion arises from the morsel of fruit taken at the end.

"Be honest with your stomach for a month. Eat no more than you need of simple food, into which the true luxuries of nature, such as apples, oranges, pears or other fruit, shall enter. Try, if only as an interesting experiment, to eat sparingly of the cruder articles of diet, and more of those suited to your real needs, and see to it that fruit forms a part of each meal.

"But there are so many kinds of fruit that I cannot eat."

"There it is again. Because you can not eat seventeen kinds of food at one meal ending with fruit, it, of course, was the apple, or the strawberries that did the harm."

"But doesn't fruit make the blood thin?"

"It certainly does, and we are mighty glad of it. Ask any doctor who has practiced medicine for ten years with his eyes open, and he will tell you that the great majority of grown-up folks have blood too thick.

"The minerals and natural acids of the fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for this thickened condition of the blood. Fruit then becomes both a food and a medicine—a necessity and a most delightful luxury."—Tribune.

Patient—The trouble with me is that I can't sleep. Yet I am always as hungry as a wolf and I work like a horse.

Doctor—You had better consult a veterinary doctor.

How Worry Kills—When the observation is made that worry kills it is often a matter of wonder as to the actual manner in which death is produced by it. Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will most certainly kill, and the way in which it kills is stated to be that serious worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain. The brain being the nutritive center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of these organs or a combination of them arises, death finally ensues. Occasional worrying of the system the brain can cope with, but the iteration and reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort, the cells of the brain are certainly not proof against.—Family Doctor.

"Isn't it silly for a woman to refer to her new hat as a 'duck of a bonnet?'" "That's appropriate enough. A duck has a pretty big bill attached to it, you know."—Catholic Standard and Times.



WHAT SO PROMISING AS A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD?

Difficulties are got rid of by combining animal and vegetable food so as to secure a proper proportion of the various nutritive ingredients, that proportion being obtained by taking about one of the former to two of the latter. If the diet be too much animal or too much vegetable certain evils result says Medical Record.

It is said of the almond: "Nut-cream is recommended for brain-workers. It is made as follows: Pound in a mortar or mince finely three blanched almonds, two walnuts, two ounces of pine kernels; steep over night in orange or lemon juice. This cream should be made fresh daily, and may be used in the place of butter. Milk of almonds is made of the kernels finely minced with boiling water added. Almonds roasted to the color of amber are delicious to eat with biscuits or bread and butter. Grated in a nut mill, they are good to serve with any kind of stewed fruit. They are useful medicinally, because of their soothing and emollient properties. They should always be blanched in hot water, the skins being indigestible."

more so if taken late at night or early in the morning, with a glass of water. Their nutritive value is not much, as they are largely composed of water. For invalids apples are best when baked and eaten either plain or served with cream.

Rheumatism.—The Sun has compiled a list of no fewer than 1437 different "cures" for rheumatism. There is no disease which seems to baffle the medical faculty more than this. It takes so many different forms and the knowledge of its causes is so indefinite, and on some points so much disputed, that though the majority of human beings are sufferers from it, sooner or later, and there are numerous remedies, experience does not show which way to turn for relief. What appears to help one case will aggravate another. The lemon cure might help some one whose system needed more acid, whereas the alkaline treatment might simply make the conditions worse.

With rare exceptions, apples are good for those disposed to gout and sluggish liver, and for those who follow a sedentary life. Two or three eaten at night, uncooked or baked, correct constipation.



### Experience With Cold Storage.

Apples and pears keep best when wrapped singly in paper, and packed in a shallow box not larger than a bushel. They ship best when, in addition, they are packed in layers and excelsior between says Canadian Horticulturist.

Apples keep better at a temperature of 31 degrees than at a higher temperature. Our experiments do not show what is the best temperature for pears.

For long storage, it pays to select the best fruit and to pack it in the best manner known. The extra labor and the cost of material are more than repaid in the greater quantity and better quality of fruit left at the end of the storage period.

With apples and pears the fruit should be picked and stored in advance of dead ripeness. The maturing process goes on more slowly in cold storage than on the tree or bush.

The medium sizes of fruit keep longer than the largest, all being perfect specimens and picked at the same time. It would therefore, be an advantage, especially with pears and peaches, to pick the larger specimens first, and leave the smaller to mature later.

Fruit, on being removed from cold storage, should be allowed to warm gradually, and moisture should not be allowed to deposit upon it. But if the wetting cannot be prevented, then the fruit should be spread out and dried as quickly as possible.

With all kinds of fruit, there is a time limit beyond which it is unprofitable to hold the fruit in cold storage, or anywhere else. That limit, for sound fruit, is dead ripeness. (Don't keep apples after April 1st. C. A. Green.) Duchess pears can be kept profitably until late in December; Fameuse, or snow apples, until March or April. The time limit has to be determined for each kind of fruit.

In addition to proper conditions in the storage room, the most important points in the storage of fruit are the selection of sound fruit, grading into uniform sizes, one variety only in a case; and carefully packing. Therefore, the results of these experiments can be made use of by the family, in preserving fresh fruit for their own use; by the fruit-grower, in securing better prices for good fruit later in the season, in the local markets; and by the shipper, in enabling him to take advantage of the higher prices offered in foreign markets.

**The Grindstone.**—The grindstone we find just as useful on the farm as the plow or the wagon, says a writer in *Practical Farmer*. A great many farmers should use it more than they do, for anyone knows that sharp tools will do better and easier work than dull ones. To produce best results when in use it must be kept wet with water, and this may be arranged as follows: Take a block of wood 6 to 8 inches square and 12 to 15 inches long, and dig it out with an adze or ax, forming a trough as long as the length of the block allows a little wider than the thickness of the stone, and 4 inches deep. Secure one end of the trough beneath the frame with a hinge. Fasten a strap to other end of trough and hook over a nail driven in the frame. The stone must run in the trough without touching it, as that would cause it to turn hard. In freezing weather or any time the strap can be unhooked and the trough will hang to the frame by one end. When needed hook the strap over the nail, fill with water and you are ready for work. This appliance will cost but a little labor and will enable you to do much better work than without it.

**Odds and Ends.**—A New Jersey farmer in the *Practical Farmer* gives the following ideas: In chopping wood cut mostly with the inside corner of the ax; you will find it easier and will make more progress by doing so. To rot bones take an old barrel that will hold water, place good wood ashes and the bones therein and pour on the water. If kept always wet, time will rot them. Vertical feed mills are the very best mills to use. I have a 16-inch vertical buhr mill which will grind faster and better than a 36-inch under runner. I plant nearly everything in the garden in double rows about 8 inches apart, which gives the plants more room and more can be raised on a given amount of ground. I use 4-foot poultry netting between the rows of peas planted in this way, staking the wire in the rows when the peas are about 8 inches high. Sift wood ashes on rows after planting your garden; rains will carry it down as fast as needed.

In Middlesex, England, 4,231 acres are recorded as given up to small fruit culture. Cambridge has 3,428 acres, and Worcester 3,634 under fruit culture. In the other counties a much smaller area is thus utilized, Rutlandshire, the smallest English county, having only forty-nine acres so made use of.

A Texas writer in the *American Agriculturist* says that fall plowing is more profitable in many ways than spring plowing. One of the advantages is that the team can stand much more work in the fall because of cooler weather and that feed is also much less expensive than in the winter or spring. Then, too, a large number of weeds and grasses are turned under before seed is formed. Being turned under while green these plants rot more quickly and are more valuable as fertilizers for next year's crops. I think that plowed ground absorbs more ammonia and other valuable materials from the air than unplowed. This, of course, may not be scientific and is only an opinion.

The United States sent England 1,248,403 bushels of apples, Belgium followed with 276,967 bushels, France 234,412, Holland 103,939, and Portugal 203,238, figures which seem to require explanation. Even Norway sent England ten bushels of apples. The total from all foreign countries was 2,109,152 bushels.

France sends England far the largest quantity of cherries, viz., 195,883 bushels. Belgium contributes 15,113 bushels of grapes, double what France sends England, while Portugal is far in advance of all other countries in its export of grapes to Britain, the total quantity being 829,574 bushels. France sends England 315,610 bushels of plums, Germany 191,021 and the United States 8,862 bushels.

The total quantity of apples imported from English colonies was 1,752,020, by far the largest quantity coming from Canada, viz., 1,549,951, while Tasmania sent 154,713 bushels, and the whole of Australasian colonies (inclusive of New Zealand and Tasmania), 172,371.

**Cut on Barb Wire.**—Twelve years ago, says a woman writer in *Epitome*, we owned a very valuable cow. To get at her calf that a dog was chasing she jumped a wire fence, cutting one of her teats its entire length, and laying it open so that milk continually ran out. We realized that something must be done to heal the cut and save the teat; otherwise it might heal in time, but with a leak. We took a chicken feather with a long quill, cut it the right length, pushed out the pith and opened the pointed end. We greased it well with antiseptic witch hazel salve and inserted it into the teat, pushing it up past the cut, and letting it protrude a little at the bottom. We dressed the cut with the salve morning and evening, and in a week were milking the cow again. The quill allowed the teat to heal without closing up the milk passage and allowed the milk to escape. We have since known of several cows that were saved by our plan; we also know of a neighbor's cow that lost two teats from a similar injury, when she might have been saved if the owner had only known how.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on October 4th included 25,624,000 bushels of wheat, 3,075,000 bushels of corn, 8,344,000 bushels of oats, 1,154,000 bushels of rye, and 2,767,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the previous week, this shows an increase of 782,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000 bushels of corn, 611,000 bushels of oats, 164,000 bushels of rye and 1,049,000 bushels of barley. One year ago the supply was 37,474,000 bushels of wheat, 14,026,000 bushels of corn, 8,288,000 bushels of oats, 1,800,000 bushels of rye, 1,994,000 bushels of barley.

From all parts of the country one hears the good news that the fruit growers have sold their crop to cash buyers at home, says *Farm, Field and Fireside*. The old-time commission business seems to be passing away. Wholesale merchants are what many of these firms are fast becoming, who go into the country, buy the product and then sell it to the retail dealer. Inexperienced merchants without capital, who were able to solicit consignments and handle fruit and other farm products on commission alone, are fast passing away. Now a fruit and produce merchant needs large capital and extended experience, both of which are as essential in his line as in that of any other wholesale business.

Generally, pears may be divided into two main classes in regard to ripening methods, namely, summer pears and winter pears. All fruit ripened with or before the Bartlett may, for convenience, be classed as summer fruit, although of course in the Southern States autumn

varieties of the North, like Seckel and Duchess, really are summer fruits. The summer pears require but a short time, on account of their perishable nature and the high temperatures prevailing at picking time, to reach an eating condition after they are picked. It becomes necessary, therefore, in most cases for the grower to pick the fruit and pack it at once into the packages and ship it to market. The fruit will even then arrive none too soon in most cases to suit the wholesale buyer. Summer pears should always reach the wholesaler in a perfectly hard, firm condition, or at most just beginning to become soft enough for eating. The retail dealer will, therefore, have time to handle the goods before they spoil. They will usually ripen up on his hands in ample time for him to sell them. The autumn and winter fruit, however, having much firmer texture and requiring longer to soften, should usually be partly ripened before it is started off to market. Pears like the Kieffer color up fully before they are soft enough to eat, and can usually be shipped to the commission houses while full colored, yet perfectly firm and sound. As a general rule, summer and fall pears should be picked from a week to ten days before they would ripen on the tree. The grower determines this point by several kinds of indications. In the first place the size and appearance are guides to him. As the fruit approaches maturity the dead-green color of the immature fruit is replaced by a clearer, more transparent, and lighter-green appearance, which has to be seen to be fully understood. Again, certain wormy specimens attacked by the codling moth will begin to color up and fall from the trees. These, of course, are a sure indication that the normal pears will ripen shortly. Upon taking hold of the fruit and lifting it gently, if it is approaching maturity and ready to pick, the base of the stem will part rather easily from the twig at the proper separating point. Of course, if the fruit is immature the stem is apt to break at any place, although it may break off at the joint, but the ease with which the stem parts from the twig is a very good indication of maturity.—*United States Department Year Book.*

**Success in Peach Growing.**—We hear much of the phenomenal successes of men who, with capital and great organizing ability, go into some enterprise on a large scale, says *Country Life in America*. Too seldom do we hear of the equally gratifying success of the man of moderate acres. The good peach-grower, however, whether his acres are many or few, is an exceptional man. He is alert, thorough-going, determined to succeed, and an expert salesman. He handles a risky crop. It is a perishable product and must be sold quickly. The market is fickle, which means that he must take every advantage of its moods and must tempt his customer by natty packages and gain his confidence by sterling honesty.

For many years there has been a desire among fruit growers to lower the tops of apple trees, says *Colman's Rural World*. Attempts were made in this direction some years ago when rows were closer together than they are now placed, and difficulty was experienced in getting through between the trees with teams or gathering the fruit and also for hauling fertilizers on the orchard and for cultivating them. For some years, then, the tendency was to "higher" tops to overcome this objection. In more recent years, however, the tops have been coming down until in some localities the branches of the trees almost lie on the ground. There are some things in favor of this plan. The fruit can be gathered without the aid of large ladders. There will be no grass or weeds growing under the trees, and high winds will not have as much effect on trees of this kind as on tall ones.

We do not recommend the practice of topping the trees so low for general adoption, but there are localities where it would be a decided advantage to have the tops very low. This is a matter of fancy with orchardists who know the conditions and will be governed by them.

"Stick to it and keep a-sticking to it," was the advice a young school teacher gave to a scholar when she came to him with a problem in mathematics which was a greater puzzle to him than to her. That is the advice we would give to all those who have engaged in stock breeding.

### Period of Fruit Tree Growth.

The length of the growing period of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees has been studied by the Wisconsin station for the past two years, says Professor F. Crane. The growth of the branches was determined by careful measurements of selected branches at intervals of two to four days, until no further growth in length could be observed.

On the trees under observation, no increase in the growth of the pear occurred after June 1st, nor the cherry after May 27th. With the apple the branch growth ceased about June 4th, and with the plum June 23d. Examination of several hundred other orchard trees during July and August showed no indications of further growth.

During the season of 1900 no growth on any of the trees under observation occurred after July 10th, while with the pear tree growth ceased June 18th, and with the apple and plum June 27th. Other trees in the same orchard continued to grow until October 1st, at which time most of the terminal buds examined appeared to be plump and fully formed.

This second growth on the other trees in the orchard began about July 15th, and out of 325 trees examined 66 per cent. of the trees on cultivated soil and 21.1 per cent. of those in sod made a second growth. Several of these second-growth shoots were measured as in the previous case and were found to be growing rapidly, in some cases at the rate of 1-2 inch per day.

The sweet potato is more susceptible to injury from frost and from rotting during winter than the Irish potato, and therefore more care is required in storing them. Where only a small crop is grown for home use, they will usually keep well if stored in a dry frost-proof cellar well buried in pine tags. The temperature of the cellar should be kept at about 40 degrees. In mild weather, it should be ventilated freely, and in case of hard frost, outside openings should be closed and a lamp kept burning. When a large quantity is to be stored, a house should be built for the purpose.

The Worden Seckel has not fruited enough with us to gain a place in our markets, and is therefore an uncertain quantity as a market fruit, says S. T. Maynard, Massachusetts Agricultural College. We think favorable of it, however. With us it is not very vigorous in growth, but this may be due to the particular location of the trees. I see no reason why it should not become popular and profitable if it is generally a good grower.

The fuel question has never been so acute as this season, and is being greatly intensified with the approach of cold weather. Supplies of hard coal are practically exhausted, both East and West, and among the latest features, aside from the failure of the president last week to effect a compromise, is the movement on the part of some of the big consumers to import from Wales. The effect of this extreme shortage in anthracite, with prices more than double normal, and with positive advances in soft coal prices, brings prominently to the front the question of the use of greatly increased quantities of wood for fuel purposes.

The canning factory at Norway, Me., has canned more than 50,000 cans of beans, 50,000 cans of succotash and over 200,000 cans of corn this season, and expect to can some 20,000 bushels of apples in October. While this is not as large an amount as they have put up some years, the product is said to be exceptionally fine in quality. Prices paid to the farmers will run about 25 cents per hundred pounds higher next season.

"There's somepin kind o' hearty-like about the atmosphere. When the heart of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here, Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees, And the hummin' of the hummin'-birds and the buzzin' of the bees; But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape through the haze Of a crisp and sunny mornin' of the early autumn days Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to mock, When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock."

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

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## VAN DEMAN PAPERS

### FERTILITY OF ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

It is a common fault with many fruit growers to think their trees, vines and berry bushes ought to bear from year to year with little or no manure of any kind added to the soil. This may be true in some places for a time, but it will not last long under ordinary treatment. Some of the rich alluvial soils, or others that are full of humus and available potash and other plant foods, will keep the trees, etc., bearing abundantly after they would fail to do so in most ordinary soils. But, even there the natural supply that is ready for the immediate use of vegetation gives out after years of cropping. We have all seen this in many of the orchards in our own neighborhoods.

Not long since I was in Missouri and Arkansas, looking at orchards and vineyards, and, it was distressing to see some of them starving for fertility, in lands that were once very rich, as could be seen by noticing the timbered lands near by.

There are other lands that never were rich, and cannot yield profitable crops of fruit until manured. These are conditions that must be met by fruit growers everywhere. The great question is, what shall be done to make the fruit lands productive at reasonable cost.

There is nothing better than good stable manure to enrich almost any kind of land. Inexperienced persons talk of it as being injurious, but where one tree or plant is hurt by it there are thousands that are famishing for lack of manure. Put on all the stable manure that you can get at fair cost, either from your own farms or elsewhere. Spread it broadcast, being careful not to pile it around the bases of the trees, but all over the ground, and especially, just under the tips of the branches. The time of year when it is to be applied is not important. It does about as much good one time as another, unless it interferes with tillage. The main thing is, to get it on. As a top dressing for the old neglected orchards that are in grass, there will be found great benefit. It will put new life in them. It is a wonderfully good thing for berry bushes and all else that grows in the fruit garden. Spread it thickly along the rows, completely covering the ground. If it is applied this fall or winter the essential parts will leach out and be taken up by the soil, ready for the roots to feed upon the following spring and summer. It is an important truth, and one that many who have long been tilling the soil ought to know far better than they do, that the sooner manure is put upon the soil after it is made the better. My plan has been for many years, to haul it directly from the stable or feed lot to the field.

But, there is not a sufficient supply of farm manure to enrich the orchards and other fruit plantations. Besides, a large part of it is wanted on farm crops. We are compelled to seek other sources of fertility. The soil itself has almost inexhaustible supply of potash and phosphoric acid and the air is full of nitrogen. It is our privilege and duty to lay hold of these stores of wealth. We have only to use the means within our reach to make them available. The legumes, such as the clovers, vetches and the various branches of the pea and bean families may be grown in the orchards and among some of the smaller fruits. They will add humus, without which no fertilizing element can be of much value to crops of any kind, provided, they are worked into the soil, instead of being grown and then taken off. The stirring of the soil will do much good. It tends to set free latent fertility, and allows the air to penetrate the soil. The soil will hold much more water when it is porous from an abundance of humus and having been frequently stirred. This is essential to the best growth of almost any kind of vegetation.

The plan of mulching, which is just now being pressed for orchards, is founded on the principle of keeping the soil loose and moist. That is nature's method. All that she plants she mulches with leaves and decaying wood. If we can do as nature does we will succeed. Some are making good headway in this direction, as we learn by accounts of the few who are trying it. All grasses and weeds are mown and left on the ground where they grew, or, a part is put thickly about the trees. This decays and finally enriches the soil, which feeds the trees. Their roots are in rich, loose soil, that can rarely dry out as that does which is exposed to the sun. It can never be plowed without serious injury to the roots; and it is claimed that it is neither needful or desirable to do so. How this may work out is yet to be proven by a series of experiments, covering several years. No doubt it has worked well in

some isolated cases, and may be of much wider application than we now generally believe. We ought to hope it will come out that way for, it would be a great saving in several ways.

The use of chemical manures is by no means belittled, but, they should be wisely and not blindly used. Potash in its various forms is one of the best of all, for the fruit grower. Muriate and sulphate of potash are, perhaps, the best. Nor is there any danger in their use. Where more than enough is applied it will simply be left in the soil for another time, with no loss of consequence. Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or bone is all right, if used in moderation. But, these plant foods should always be used in connection with decaying vegetable matter, either already in the soil or put in at once. In no case let anyone think that big crops of fruit can be produced by trees or plants of any kind without a goodly supply of materials from which to make them.

*H. E. Vandeman.*

Man, Woman and Love.—In his latest book Max O'Rell, the witty Frenchman, gives the following advice:

"If you are bald, never make love to a woman taller than you. Looked at from below you are all right.

"Never let your lady love see you without a collar—no, not even the very wife of your bosom. A man's head without a collar is like a bouquet without a holder.

"Never let her see you asleep. Maybe you sleep with your mouth open. If you are married, let your wife sleep first. When you are quite sure she is off, let yourself go—and be careful to wake up first in the morning.

"Never marry a woman richer than you, one taller than you, nor one older than you. Be always gently superior to your wife in fortune, in size and in age, so that in every possible way she may appeal to you for help or protection, either through your purse, your strength or your experience in life. Marry her at an age that will always enable you to play with her all the different characteristic parts of a husband—a chum, a lover, a protector, and just a tiny suspicion of a father."—Philadelphia Times.

Sweet Pickle Tomatoes—Take very small ones—"plum" tomatoes, they are called—prick them all over with a pin, and put them in the preserving kettle with alternating layers of sugar, allowing four pounds of sugar to seven pounds of tomatoes. When they boil add a pint of white vinegar, a tablespoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon and ginger. After boiling five or ten minutes longer skim out the tomatoes and boil the syrup until it thickens; pour it, while hot, over the tomatoes which have been put into glass jars. After two days pour off the syrup, boil again, and while hot pour over the tomatoes and close the jars.

Oyster Pie.—Drain the liquor from a quart of oysters; scald, strain and add two level tablespoonfuls of butter, pepper to taste and thicken with half a cup of milk and stale bread crumbs beaten together; add salt to taste. Boil a few minutes, then throw in the oysters and cook five minutes. Remove from the fire and when slightly cool add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Line a buttered baking dish with rich paste, fill it with crumpled white paper or an old napkin to support the top cover of paste; place in a good oven and bake a nice brown; then remove paper and napkin and fill with the oyster preparation; set in the oven and let it get very hot, then serve.

It is the guilty man who is always afraid of his "shadow."

The more haste the longer you have to wait for the other fellow.

It is the polished villain who beats the bootblack out of his fee.

Many a man's crookedness is due to his attempt to make both ends meet.

Gossips are not to blame if one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.—Chicago news.

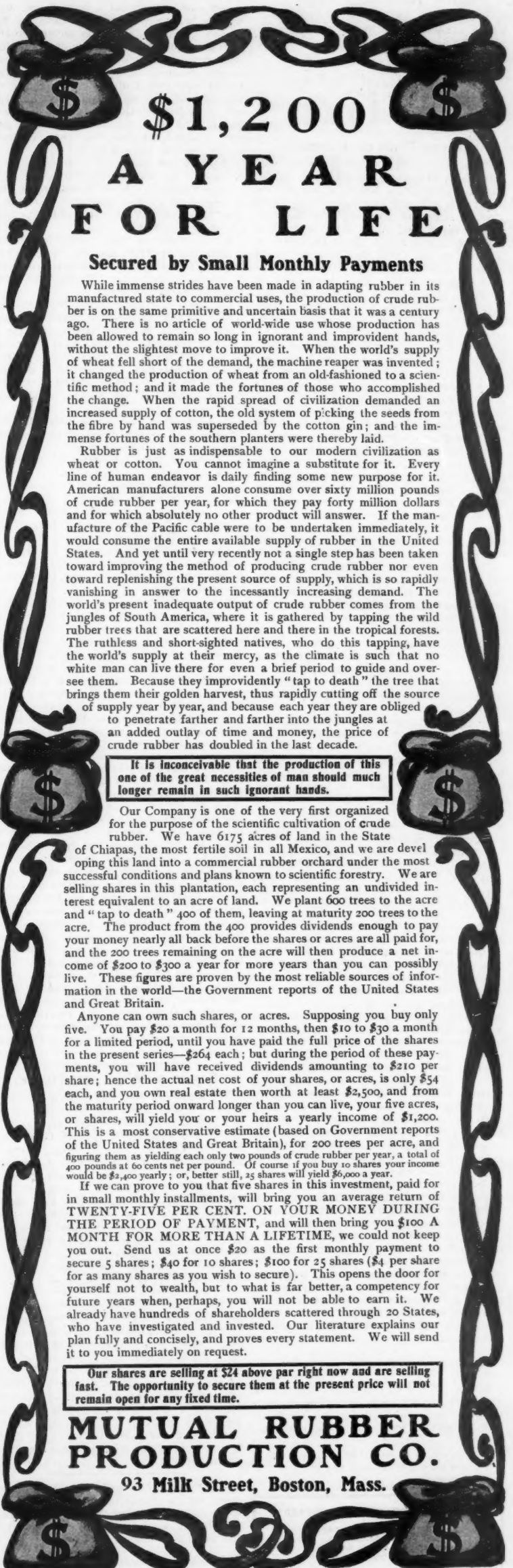
If you have no regular storm door, says Farm Journal, put on the summer screen door and tack over the frame a strip of cotton cloth. When summer comes the cloth can be removed and the screen door is already in place, ready for flytime. A very serviceable storm door can be made of a screen door, and the strip of cloth can be laid away for use next winter.

Smart Set: She—Do you know that lady in the far corner?

He—In a way. I have a listening acquaintance with her.

She—I don't believe I understand you, sir.

He—She is my wife.



# \$1,200

## A YEAR

## FOR LIFE

Secured by Small Monthly Payments

While immense strides have been made in adapting rubber in its manufactured state to commercial uses, the production of crude rubber is on the same primitive and uncertain basis that it was a century ago. There is no article of world-wide use whose production has been allowed to remain so long in ignorant and improvident hands, without the slightest move to improve it. When the world's supply of wheat fell short of the demand, the machine reaper was invented; it changed the production of wheat from an old-fashioned to a scientific method; and it made the fortunes of those who accomplished the change. When the rapid spread of civilization demanded an increased supply of cotton, the old system of picking the seeds from the fibre by hand was superseded by the cotton gin; and the immense fortunes of the southern planters were thereby laid.

Rubber is just as indispensable to our modern civilization as wheat or cotton. You cannot imagine a substitute for it. Every line of human endeavor is daily finding some new purpose for it. American manufacturers alone consume over sixty million pounds of crude rubber per year, for which they pay forty million dollars and for which absolutely no other product will answer. If the manufacture of the Pacific cable were to be undertaken immediately, it would consume the entire available supply of rubber in the United States. And yet until very recently not a single step has been taken toward improving the method of producing crude rubber nor even toward replenishing the present source of supply, which is so rapidly vanishing in answer to the incessantly increasing demand. The world's present inadequate output of crude rubber comes from the jungles of South America, where it is gathered by tapping the wild rubber trees that are scattered here and there in the tropical forests. The ruthless and short-sighted natives, who do this tapping, have the world's supply at their mercy, as the climate is such that no white man can live there for even a brief period to guide and oversee them. Because they improvidently "tap to death" the tree that brings them their golden harvest, thus rapidly cutting off the source of supply year by year, and because each year they are obliged to penetrate farther and farther into the jungles at an added outlay of time and money, the price of crude rubber has doubled in the last decade.

**It is inconceivable that the production of this one of the great necessities of man should much longer remain in such ignorant hands.**

Our Company is one of the very first organized for the purpose of the scientific cultivation of crude rubber. We have 6175 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, the most fertile soil in all Mexico, and we are developing this land into a commercial rubber orchard under the most successful conditions and plans known to scientific forestry. We are selling shares in this plantation, each representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land. We plant 600 trees to the acre and "tap to death" 400 of them, leaving at maturity 200 trees to the acre. The product from the 400 provides dividends enough to pay your money nearly all back before the shares or acres are all paid for, and the 200 trees remaining on the acre will then produce a net income of \$200 to \$300 a year for more years than you can possibly live. These figures are proven by the most reliable sources of information in the world—the Government reports of the United States and Great Britain.

Anyone can own such shares, or acres. Supposing you buy only five. You pay \$20 a month for 12 months, then \$10 to \$30 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—\$264 each; but during the period of these payments, you will have received dividends amounting to \$210 per share; hence the actual net cost of your shares, or acres, is only \$54 each, and you own real estate then worth at least \$2,500, and from the maturity period onward longer than you can live, your five acres, or shares, will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of \$1,200. This is a most conservative estimate (based on Government reports of the United States and Great Britain), for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound. Of course if you buy 10 shares your income would be \$2,400 yearly; or, better still, 25 shares will yield \$6,000 a year.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly installments, will bring you an average return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY DURING THE PERIOD OF PAYMENT, and will then bring you \$100 A MONTH FOR MORE THAN A LIFETIME, we could not keep you out. Send us at once \$20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares; \$40 for 10 shares; \$100 for 25 shares (\$4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years when, perhaps, you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through 20 States, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. We will send it to you immediately on request.

**Our shares are selling at \$24 above par right now and are selling fast. The opportunity to secure them at the present price will not remain open for any fixed time.**

## MUTUAL RUBBER PRODUCTION CO.

93 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.



## In Georgia.

Such a rainy season,  
But, honey, don't you cry!  
Sun a-playin' hide-n-seek  
Yander, in the sky.  
Lily lookin' lonesome  
Vi'let hide his eye;  
Skies'll do you weepin',  
So, honey, don't you cry!  
W'en de rain is over  
Vi'let dres' in blue;  
Red Rose say: "I sweet ter day,  
En here's a kiss fer you!"  
—Atlantic "Constitution."

## More Fruit on Farms.

Orchards on farms that have received intelligent attention when they arrive at the age of bearing afford a source of profit that will continue to increase every year, provided of course, the orchard receives timely and intelligent attention, says Baltimore Sun. Perhaps there is nothing on the farm that ever proves a wiser or more continuous source of profit than good fruit orchards. As the saying is, there are orchards and orchards, and these same orchards well illustrate in the same way that there are men and men. One man will take proper care of an orchard from the very start and will keep it up as long as he lives; another man will keep up his interest until the trees commence to bear; still another there is who lets his interest flag as soon as the trees are put out. In one orchard passersby see a busy lot of people in the fall gathering apples and barreling them. The trees are prolific, free from caterpillar pests, have been kept properly pruned, even the bark denotes the vigorous health of each individual tree. On the adjoining farm the orchard, planted about the same time, presents a sorry picture in comparison. The trees are not rugged. Some are leaning way over one-sided, resulting from allowing stock to run in the orchard and break off branches when the trees are young. Evidences of caterpillar raids are seen on many trees that are quite leafless, with a few scattering apples: "suckers" shoots are growing from the base of the trees and water sprouts are thick around the big branches at the trunks. One farm orchard is a source of great profit; the other no profit, an eyesore, a reflection on the farmer's methods, or, rather, lack of them.

In the apple section of Niagara and Monroe counties, New York, the trees are pictures of thrift, and are an object lesson to any interested farmer to show how high a degree of perfection an apple orchard can be brought. It is not necessary, however, to go out of our own state to find object lessons in orchards that illustrate proper care, cultivation and intelligent management. The pear and peach orchards of Captain R. S. Emory, Chestertown; Miller Bros., in West Virginia; A. L. Towson, Smithburg, and many others are proof that there are real "fruit men" in Maryland.

Close planting has often been recommended and practiced. There is a method of planting called "fillers" that has proven very satisfactory. An orchard is set out with the varieties desired at the proper distance apart. As a rule these are of the standard winter varieties, and they usually come into bearing late and grow a long time before they begin to contribute to the fruit basket. In between these are set early-bearing sorts. The idea is to have these bear fruit while the later varieties are getting that size of body and tops to do permanent work. As the standard varieties come into bearing the "fillers" are removed and the orchard is composed of the sorts desired and some fruit has been obtained in the meantime. No one ought to plant out "fillers" in orchards who has not the grit or firmness to cut them out when they should go, for they will only be cumberers of the space that will be needed for better varieties. People seldom like to cut down trees when they "may as well take off another crop." If they are left the planting will be too close and the whole orchard will be disappointing. Properly studied when an orchard is set out this plan may be pursued very easily and to advantage.—Exchange.

A wholesale corn popping incident occurred at Danbury, Conn., Sunday night, when a barn containing 100 bushels of shelled pop-corn took fire. The owner's family was awakened by the cracking, and, on looking out, saw the snowy mass of fresh popped corn pouring out of the barn door. It is said the white heap of pop-corn was larger than the barn before it was burned.

## ONE OF OUR COMBINATION OFFERS:

Woman's Home Companion,  
Vick's Magazine,  
American Poultry Advocate,  
Green's Fruit Grower,  
All four papers one year for \$1.00. Publisher's price, \$2.25. See other liberal offers on another page.

After vainly trying to make a living on a farm with an unvaried diet, he secured employment on a fruit farm, and worked among the various fruits all the season. The change after several years is marvelous. Their table is supplied with fruit every meal, and the family is robust, vigorous and healthy. The doctor comes no more; fruit has robbed him of his income, and meat is nearly discarded. My friend said: "If I go to market on the sale wagon and do not get hold of any fresh, ripe fruit for even half a day, I seem starved for it."

"You do not like fruit," I replied. "You have told me that many times."

"It is strange; I know I did, but I lost a good deal of pleasure and endured a good deal of suffering by not knowing its value as a food."

After supper, a five-pound basket of grapes disappeared, and in reply to expressed fears of a "stomach-trouble" at midnight, he replied: "Fresh, ripe, fruit will not harm any one."

The fact is, fruit can be eaten at any time. When fruit-eating results in distress, the fruit is either unripe or stale.

When traveling in hot weather, and under nervous strain, food of any kind, except fruit, has frequently seemed loathsome. A basket of mixed ripe fruit would furnish all the system would use or require.

If the readers has not a natural taste for fruit, he is abnormal in appetite or has had no opportunity to try it. In either case, the acquirement of that taste will never be regretted.

I have been raising small fruits for eighteen years in connection with a farm, and in that time have never had a complete failure, nor have I had every kind do well the same year.

The small fruits make work to fill in at odd times, and usually do not conflict with sowing, cultivating and harvesting the main crops.

I believe, from my own experience, that we get more net profits than we should if we depended on fruit alone, as partial losses each year must reduce the profits to living expenses only, where there is no other income or work for winter.

Many farmers could make a great addition to their income by adding small fruits to their rotation and developing some nearby location, without increasing materially their expense account.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Royal Apple Pudding.—Select enough firm, large apples of uniform size to fill a pudding dish. Pare them, cut off a thick slice from the top, save to use as lids, and remove the cores, says What to Eat. Now scrape out the centers until only a thin wall is left. To the scrapings add an apple finely chopped, a few chopped almonds, some seeded raisins and sugar and cinnamon to taste. Press down this mixture solidly into the hollowed apple, replace the lids and arrange closely together as possible in a well-buttered pudding dish. Surround the dish with hot water, cover and bake until the apples are tender. Beat four whole eggs and a cupful of sugar until thick and light-colored, using a wire egg-beater, then gradually add a scant cupful of flour. Pour the mixture over the baked apples by the spoonful and bake in a moderate oven until the cake is done.

## \$15.00 a Week at Home.

We are willing to pay fifteen dollars a week for good men and women who are competent to solicit and secure subscribers to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER in their own town or county. Here is an opportunity to earn money during the fall and winter. But do not apply unless you have pluck and intend to pull through successfully. When you apply, which should be at once to secure your territory, send us a testimonial from your pastor, or post-master, as to your good character and honesty.

Address for full particulars, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Every man who has apple trees should, between this time and hard freezing, investigate the bases of the trunks for borers. There are two species of this pest, but they work practically identically, and the knife is the best cure for both, supplemented by a stiff wire puncher, if the borer has gone into the wood of the tree. No tree is too old or too young to be rejected by the borer. The fly lays its eggs along the first of June, and the young borers can be found now by close examination.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who gave his children board and clothes, but who thought that giving them spending money was helping them go to the devil?—Atchison Globe.

No stocks an' bonds an' gold fo' me,  
Sech t'ings is too much care,  
Ef I could hab mah ch'ice, I'd be  
A watahmillionaire.

## Corn Oil.

There are four parts to a grain of corn, the outer covering, the hull or ban, then the hard flinty or glutinous part, then the starch, and last, the little white point which extends through the tip and is called the germ.

The germ is about the size of a grain of wheat and is the most valuable portion, considering its size. Up to a few years ago it was looked upon as useless and was, in fact, a nuisance to the manufacturers of starch and other corn products, it cost them money to get rid of it.

Then the chemists found that the despised little germ contained an oil that was worth more than any other of the constituents of Indian corn, and the waste ceased.

These germs are now put under hydraulic pressure and the oil extracted, which, with the residue, called corn-oil cake, is shipped abroad. The corn oil will stand for years without getting rancid, and is used to some extent as a substitute for olive oil. It sells for six cents a pound.

Corn rubber cannot be told by the layman from the South American rubber-tree product even in smell. It is made of corn oil, which is treated with sulphur and baked in order to make "real rubber" out of it. It can be sold for one-tenth of the price of the Para rubber, and its principal use is in the making of rubber boots, bicycle tires, sheet rubber, water proofing, rubber heels, linoleum—in fact, in nearly all classes of rubber goods.

Dextrins are gums or pastes. To make a substitute for gum arabic, and a good one, from starch, it is treated with nitric acid and then baked. Dextrin fixes dyes and colors on fabrics, particularly calico, and also is used in making paper boxes and oilcloth, ink, wall paper, for gumming envelopes and stamps or wherever a strong adhesive paste is needed.

Glucose and grape sugar are the greatest derivatives of corn starch. The making of this is a complicated process in which muriatic acid, carbonate of soda and great pressure enter.

Beerbohm estimates the world's wheat crop for 1902 at 2,864,000,000. The Hungarian minister of agriculture's estimate is 2,905,000,000 bushels. He also estimates rye 1,579,000,000 bushels, barley, 1,141,000,000 bushels, oats 3,004,000,000 bushels, and corn 2,973,000,000 bushels.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

## If You Have a

## Sick Friend

## Let Me Know It.

As an act of humanity, write me a postal card, telling which book to send:

Then I will gladly do this:

I will send the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may test it a month at my risk to learn what it can do. It succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

Not a penny will be asked or accepted in any case that my remedy can't cure. There are such cases—rare ones, where the trouble results from an incurable cause, like cancer. But my records show that 30 out of each 40 who try those six bottles get well—and pay gladly. Those remarkable results make this offer possible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I don't treat the organs, for chronic diseases never were cured in that way. I bring back the nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. They do their duty when they have the power to act.

My books explain all. Tell me a friend who needs one.

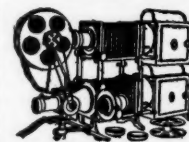
Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF PATTERN

Rose design, like illustration, mailed for 4c to introduce our goods. **FREE** our large illustrated catalogue of Stamped Linens, Pillow Tops, Perforated Patterns, also Battenburg, Honiton, Dutchess, Arabian, Irish and Point Lace Patterns, including a lesson on embroidery and on lace making. Agents and Dealers supplied. Add.

LADIES' ART CO., Dept. 103 A, ST. LOUIS, MO.



## Moving Picture

and other complete Public Exhibition Outfits for \$20.95 to \$146.25. \$5.00 to \$100.00 Per (without experience) is being made by hundreds. We furnish complete Outfits, Instruction Book, Advertising matter, big posters, tickets, etc. For full particulars address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**LADIES** Lady Manchester's Beautifying Wafers of Charcoal & Arsenic create a superb complexion, and the Figure of a Venus. Guaranteed Harmless. "One Box Free." Send 2c stamp for particulars. Address, PARKER CHEMICAL CO., 531 Broadway, New York.

RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT BATTERSON & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Wiard's Standard Washer

## Satisfies Where Others Fail.



We will send to any address anywhere, a Standard Ball-Bearings, Double Rotary Motion, Washing Machine on 30 Days' Trial, Entirely Free. Freight paid. No deposit or advance of any kind. No expense to you whatever.

The Standard Washer possesses several new and valuable features. The Double Rotary Motion gives twice the motion of any other washer. A good solid place for the wringer, which does not have to be removed while the washer is being operated. The tub turns in one direction while the upper disk rotates in the opposite direction at the same time. The Standard Washer has great leverage, which, with ball bearings, reduces the power required to operate to the minimum. Will wash a tub full of clothes perfectly clean in a few minutes, and an ordinary family wash in an hour.

No harsh rubbing, hence little wear on the clothes. Will not tear the finest fabric. We will pay \$1,000 in gold to anyone who will prove that the following statement is not true, or that the originals of the testimonials we publish are not genuine and on file in our office.

Ninety-seven per cent. of all Washers sent out, entirely on approval, are accepted. \* \* A Record Unsurpassed.

WOODSBORO, MD., July 10, 1902.

Some time ago I bought a Wiard Standard Washing Machine on condition that if it did not give perfect satisfaction, I would not keep it. Well, I still have it, and would not do without the machine if it cost three times the price paid for it. It does away entirely with the "Old Wash Board," and sore hands, from rubbing the clothing, and last, but not least, it allows the washing to be done without being over the steam inhaling filthy, polluted air for half-days at a time. Anyone that wants a good reliable Washer, one that works easy and washes clean, then get the Wiard's Standard.

Dr. C. A. SLUTZ.

I am using one of your machines, it washes complete in every respect. My husband is a stone mason, consequently I have given it a good test. I have no use for a rub board, and can recommend it to anyone needing a machine. Any lady can operate it.

MRS. JOHN S. ROBERTS.

Have used your Standard Washer five days each week since September last and find it gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. None that I ever saw can compare with it, and I have tried them all.

MRS. C. ADAMS.

Easy Monthly Payments or a Substantial Discount for Cash.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

THE WIARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 MAIN STREET, EAST AVON, N. Y.

**HIGH GRADE GOODS FOR HIGH GRADE MEN.** This cut is exact size of 75 cent strong one for 48c; 5 for \$2, postpaid. Best 7-in. shears, 60c. This knife and shears, \$1.00. Pruning, 75c; budding, 35c; grafting, 25c. Pruning shears, 75c. Send for 80-page free list and "How to use a Razor." MAHER & GROSH, 645 A St., Toledo, Ohio.





The above was photo-engraved from Green's Fruit Grower from Agricultural Advertising showing the comparative product of the farmer as compared with that of the railroad magnate or the steel trusts. Farming certainly outtops all other industries in this country.

#### Advice to Planters.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous, they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form and in the course of a few years will easily outstrip the older ones in growth.

Choose good rich soil with sufficient slope to the north or northeast if convenient. Avoid sandy bottoms or knobs and points. Prepare the soil thoroughly laying off in rows north and south with the plow, as deeply as possible; it will save half the digging. Every sixteen to twenty feet in the row dig a hole deep enough to set the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery, and large enough to admit all the roots spread out in the natural position.

There is no better time for setting fruit trees than the fall, from the time the leaves have fallen until the ground freezes. We do not give plants credit enough for growth made during the winter, even when the ground is frozen. We have heard some assert that a plant cannot grow in frozen soil, but a little observation will show that the rhubarb, asparagus, tulips and some other of our early plants and bulbs are forcing their way upward before the soil has thawed. The temperature of the growing plant is higher than that of the earth, and it thaws its way outward, even as a hot iron thrust upward might do.

The winter apples that are the best for New England and New York, the Baldwins, Greenings, Snow, Spy, and others, are of but little value in southern or even in Central Pennsylvania or south of that line. They either become a fall apple or fall prematurely, or perhaps fail to grow at all. Set such varieties as are known to do well in the vicinity upon similar soil. Give a preference to trees not more than two years from bud or graft, and then give them good care, not trying to force too much growth, but keeping them healthy and thrifty.—American Cultivator.

Business men have spoken of newspapers advertising as "the life-blood of trade" and "the nervous system of commerce." Among the majority of business men it is considered as much a part of the production and distribution of articles as are the materials and machinery in which money is invested. Every day the importance of newspaper advertising increases.—Philadelphia Record.

#### To Clean Windows.

One of the simplest methods recommended for cleaning windows is, perhaps, the best, and is as follows: Carefully remove all dust from both sides of the glass and cleanse the woodwork. Then clean the glass with warm water and ammonia (using no soap) dry with a cotton cloth and polish with tissue paper or newspaper. Do not use a linen or woolen cloth for drying, and be careful to wash the windows when the sun is not shining upon them.—The Delineator.

#### Baldwin Apples For Sale.

We have left unsold about one hundred barrels of Baldwin apples which we offer, carefully graded, at \$2.50 per barrel, on board cars here, or in small lots at \$3 per barrel. Apples are of fine quality here this year.—C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

Free Unitarian Literature. Apply to Mrs. B. P. Crossman, 142 South Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y.

You, Dear Reader, Threatened with Consumption, Lung Trouble, Catarrh, or any Disease, try this Philosophical and SUCCESSFUL CURE. It will SAVE YOUR LIFE as it has thousands of others.—Dr. Slocum.

## The CONSUMPTIVE Here is HEALTH

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete new treatment and cure for Consumption, Lung Troubles and nearly all the ills of life.

The Food-Emulsion is needed by some, the Emulsion and Tonic by others, the Expectant Cure for Catarrh by others, and still all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration. Also 68-page My Doctor Book, with testimonials. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower, and address:

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,  
98 Pine St., New York.

All the ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved & cured by these flesh-forming Remedies.



**SPECIAL NOTE.**—The New Slocum System of Treatment for the Cure of Tuberculosis, Consumption, Lung Troubles, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, General Debility, Anaemia, Rundown System, Kidney Troubles, and nearly all the ills of life, is medicine reduced to an exact science by the World's foremost Specialist. By the timely use of these Remedies thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured. By special arrangement, all our readers who may be afflicted will be supplied with ALL FOUR FREE REMEDIES. We absolutely guarantee this generous offer. When writing the Doctor, please give express and post-office address and tell him you read this announcement in Green's Fruit Grower, and greatly oblige.

#### Hair on Gooseberries.

The secretary of an eastern agricultural society recently received the following unique letter, says an exchange: "Sir—I particularly wish the satiety to be called to consider the case what follows, as I think it might be made transactionable in the next Reports:

"My Wife had a Tomcat Cat that dyd. Being a torture shell and a Grate favirite, we had Him berried in the Guardian, and for the sake of enrichment of the Mould I had the carks deposited under the roots of a Gosberry Bush.

(The Frute being up till then of the smooth kind.) But the next Seson's Frute, after the Cat was berried, the Gosberries was al hairy—and more Remarkable, the Catpilers of the same Bush was Al of the same hairy Discription.

"I am, sir, your humble servant, Thomas Frost."

A cheap substitute for marble, claiming advantages over the natural product, has been brought out by S. Sborowitz, of Berlin. A stiff mass is formed by pounding together asbestos, dyeing substances, shellac and ashes, and this is subjected to great pressure, the resulting material being firm and tough and easily worked and polished. It has the appearance of a fine grade of marble. It can be moulded into any shape, and is more durable in contact with water than other artificial marbles.

"Were you stabbed in the hall?"

"No, sir."

"Were you stabbed in the back yard?"

"No, sir."

"Were you stabbed in the cellar?"

"No, sir."

At this point the judge, with a smile, broke in with the remark:

"Counselor, what is the use of asking all those questions when the witness has told us over and over again that he was stabbed in the stomach?"

Apple Tapioca—Pare and core a dozen apples; fill the halves with sugar and stick a clove in each apple. Place in a pudding dish and pour over them a cupful of tapioca which has been soaked several hours. Eat with cream.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts not breaths; In feelings, not in figures on a dial, We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—P. J. Bailey.—

Are your lungs weak?  
Have you dry, hacking cough?  
Have you hemorrhage of lungs?  
Do you have pains in chest or back?  
Do you raise phlegm or blood?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?

Have you bronchitis?  
Does your head ache?  
Is your appetite poor?  
Do you have night sweat?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale, thin and weak?  
Have you ringing in ears?  
Have you hot or cold flashes?  
Is there dropping in throat?  
Is the nose dry and stuffy?  
Have you stomach trouble?  
Have you a coated tongue?  
Have you catarrh?  
Are you short of breath?  
Have you asthma?  
Have you kidney trouble?

Any one or all the above symptoms are prevented, removed and cured by the New Slocum System of Treatment.

#### WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.

Please send your name and full address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., NEW YORK, and the Four Free Preparations will be at once forwarded to you with full directions for use. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

#### WONDERFUL BUGGY OFFER

If you will cut this ad. out and send to us, we will send you free, by return mail, postpaid, our new special catalogue of Buggies, Sarrays, Wagons, etc. You will get the lowest prices and the most astonishingly liberal offers ever made, and if you order a vehicle from us it will be sent to you with the understanding and agreement that if you do not find it perfectly satisfactory and much lower in price than you could buy elsewhere, You Need Not Pay Us One Cent. Every rig is made in our own factory, and to make freight charges very low, we have arranged to ship all vehicles to Southern States from Kentucky, and for Northern States from Indiana. DONT BUY A BUGGY until you see our catalogue and astonishing offer. Write today, its FREE.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

#### A HANDSOME WATCH GIVEN AWAY

You can obtain one of our handsome Watches absolutely free. We are giving away these Watches simply to advertise our business. There is no misrepresentation or humbug about this—so if you wish to secure one of our Watches, all we ask is that you send your positive address to us, and you will show same to your friends. Thousands have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Watch, without paying one cent for it and you should write at once. Address without delay, PERMANENT CO., Warren St., New York City.

#### 50 BULBS 25 Cents.

Will grow in the house or garden. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Adonis, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Chinese Lily, Begonia, Gloriosa, Lilies of the Valley. All postpaid, 50c. in stamps or coin. A premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a giant collection of flower seeds—over 300 varieties. Address Hillside Nursery, Somerville, Mass.

#### SILK REMNANTS

Having a large stock we will reduce our price to move them. All new, bright pieces, corners and squares. Good size. Most beautiful designs. 16 choice pieces in each pack, also velvet and satin squares extra. 1 package, 3 cents; 3 packages for 5 cents; 10 packages for 15c.; 100 packages for \$1.00, postpaid.

Y. C. BUCHANAN & CO., P. O. Box 1528, New York.

#### TRIAL BOX FREE

which will give any lady a beautiful complexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, but is absolutely pure and you can use it privately at home. It permanently removes moth patches, redness, crows feet, pimples, blemishes, freckles, tan, sunburn, and all complexion blemishes. Address, Madams M. Rissolt, 6523 Main Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



**You Will Not Fail**  
in the chicken business if you start right with a **Successful**

**SUCCEED WITH A SUCCESSFUL**

Incubator and Brooder. Not experiments but machines with years of successful record. Perfect regulation—perfect hatches. Do not swell nor shrink. A variety of styles and sizes. Large incubator book (156 pages) free. Books in five languages.

**Des Moines Incub. Co.,**  
Dept. 16, Des Moines, Iowa,  
or Dept. 16, Buffalo, N. Y.



## TRY AN IDEAL.

J. W. Miller's incubator—made by the man who knows. His really self-regulating.

**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

We get no money until you are perfectly satisfied. Poultry Book Free.

**J. W. MILLER CO.,**  
Box 40, Freeport, Ill.

(Poultry supplies and thoroughbred fowls.)

**Stearns Bone Cutter**

**If Not Satisfactory Your Money Back**

See our New Model No. 7 self-regulating automatic feed. Ball bearings, back-gear 3 to 1. Most powerful—easiest turning. No splinters nor chunks. Mills the bone fine enough for chicks. 8 sizes and styles for hand or power. Send for catalogue and special trial offer.

**E. C. STEARNS & CO.,**  
Box 106, Syracuse, N. Y.



**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalogue today.

**GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



**VICTOR INCUBATORS**

Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatchers. Money back if not positively as represented. We pay freight. Circular free; catalogue 6c.

**Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.**



**SAVE HEN FEED**  
and more than double your egg yield by feeding cut green bone, the greatest egg producer.

**THE HUMPHREY**  
OPEN HOPPER GREEN BONE and VEGETABLE CUTTER


Is guaranteed to cut more bone, in less time and with less labor, than any other. Money back if not perfectly satisfied; turns easily with one hand; no partitions in the hopper; no complicated springs to get out of order.

**HUMPHREY & SONS,**  
Box 106, Joliet, Ill.



**WE GIVE TIME**  
for you to prove that **CYPHERS INCUBATORS** produce better results than any other machine made. The guarantee says they must or your money all back. Write for 186 page Book. No. 75, "How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators." Fully covers the subject. 10 cents for postage, book free.

**Cyphers Incubator Company,**  
Bathie, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.



**Build Your Own Incubator**

Complete Illustrated Plans and Instructions for building Incubators and Brooders by which a 200-Egg Hot Water Incubator can be built for about \$8. We sell Plan and Tank, Lamps, Regulators, etc., at cost. Big money in building and selling Incubators. Requires no special tools; a boy can do it. Full particulars in Free Booklet. Write today. Good Agents Wanted. Traveling salesman for Poultry Food and Supplies, we have a bonanza for you. Address today


**CHANNON, SNOW & CO. Dept. 109 QUINCY, ILL.**



**THE DANDY BONE CUTTER**

will double your egg yield. Thousands of poultry raisers say so. It costs less, turns easier, cuts faster and lasts longer than any other. Price \$5.00 up. Sold on 15 Days' Free Trial. Send for book and special proposition.

**STRATTON MFG. CO.,**  
Box 16, Erie, Pa.



**PLANS** How to build good and cheap incubators, Brooders, Houses, Coops, etc., and Hints on Poultry Raising. 64 pages, 55 illustrations. 10 cents. Box 181, Fricks, Pa.


**We Pay \$20 a Week** and all expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. Inclose stamp. Dept. K. ROYAL CO-OP. MFG. CO., Indianapolis

**POULTRY PAPER**, 12 months, 30 cents per year. 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advertiser, Syracuse, N. Y.

**CARRIAGES BUGGIES SLEIGHS**

Manufactured at our OWN FACTORY and sold direct to you. GUARANTEED TWO YEARS. Write for money saving Catalogue.

**U. S. Buggy & Cart Co., D 19, Cincinnati, O.**




## Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Chanticleer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

In the cool morning deep and clear  
And blowing on his bugle horn,  
The sweet toned chanticleer, we hear,  
Send forth his greetings to the morn.

He towers on high and flaps his wings,  
Aye flaps his wings and loudly crows;  
A strain of joy or triumph sings,  
The one delightful song he knows.

All spurred and plumed, he gayly goes  
Like some derisive knight of yore,  
And sounds a challenge to his foes  
To meet him on the field of gore.

That hero of a hundred wars,  
His banner flaunting in the breeze,  
With dignity displays his scars  
To celebrate his victories.

He wanders forth a rambling scout  
With haughty stride, demeanor firm;  
Then calls up all the hens about  
To see him eat a good fat worm.

## Poultry in Winter.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Now is the time to prepare your poultry and your poultry houses for the long winter which is approaching. Too much glass on the south side of your poultry houses is a disadvantage rather than a benefit, since it unduly warms the houses when the sun shines. At night the houses cool off and the birds are injured by the serious change in temperature from warm to very cold. If birds were encased at night in warm blankets as you are during your sleep they would not be thus affected. If your own house was made unduly warm for a portion of the day and unduly cold for the other portion it would certainly not conduce to your good health, and this is precisely the condition of many poultry houses. Further, than this, the heat of the sun through large glass surfaces warming the poultry houses during the sunny days and the sudden changes to cold at night, or when the sun does not shine causes condensation of the air and makes the poultry houses damp. Notice that there is a vast difference between having a small surface of glass and having a large surface of glass. Almost any good thing may be overdone.

If your poultry has been confined during the fruit season and the season when your tomatoes were ripening it will add much to their vitality to allow them freedom during a large portion of every fine day. Poultry cannot thrive to perfection in close confinement since they need grass and such insects as they can pick up, and other items which it would be difficult to define but which are necessary to the healthfulness and vigor of poultry.

Many people ask for information as to what is the trouble with their birds, when the fact is that the poultry houses are not cleaned often enough and are in such a filthy condition as to contaminate the air that the birds are compelled to breathe. No animal can be healthful and vigorous when it is breathing contaminated air. You cannot delay cleaning poultry houses further than once every week with safety, and twice or three times a week would be much better. A little lime plaster, or gypsum scattered over the floor after each cleaning will absorb odors and make the place more cleanly. Look out for hen-lice. It is well to go over the roosts several times during the winter with whitewash in which has been dissolved a few spoonfuls of carbolic acid whether these insects are discovered or not.

Q.—How do you avoid soft-shelled eggs?

A.—Supply finely ground bone and oyster shells.

Q.—Is the lime in oyster shells available for the production of egg shells?

A.—Hens that are not laying do not consume more than one-quarter as many shells as do the laying hens. Those who wash the eggs can tell when the oyster shell boxes are empty without going to the poultry houses, by the thickness of the egg shell.

Q.—How shall we feed to get fertile eggs?

A.—This is more of a question of exercise than of feeding. All the whole grain should be fed, mixed in the litter on the floor, small quantities at a time, so that the fowls will be obliged to work over the litter to get it.

## POULTRY NOTES

To have a healthy flock keep but few in a pen.

Houses that are cleaned daily rarely need disinfecting.

Broken eggs in the nest start the fowls to eating them.

Eggs cannot be produced without nitrogenous material in some shape.

Chickens that eat the most grit are in the best condition.

Cleanliness about the feeding places should be observed.

If fowls are delicate it is because they have been inbred and not because they are pure bred.

Feeding a little at a time and oftener is a better plan than to throw out more than the fowls will eat at once.

To fatten a chicken to the best advantage it must not be allowed its liberty or much of its food will run away.

Finely powdered or slaked lime scattered about the poultry quarters is one of the very best preventatives of croup.

In nearly all cases when ready to fatten poultry it will be best to confine in rather darkened quarters and to feed them cooked food.

To ventilate properly it is not necessary to have the draft blowing on or around the fowls, but arrange for the necessary ventilation near the top.

Wheat contains a larger per cent. of albumen than any other grain and for this reason it is one of the best grains to feed for egg production. It should not be made an exclusive ration however.

In maintaining good health with poultry, feeding regularly is quite an item.

Many a case of indigestion may be traced to the heavy feed in the morning and the next meal taken from the leavings of breakfast after being tramped over by the fowls.

A new method of preserving eggs has been discovered by M. Louis Parisot, an eminent French chemist. According to an English paper he kept eggs for one year and then hatched eight out of twelve. A mixture of several chemicals is diluted with water and the eggs covered with this. The process is secret, and until more is known of it the statement must be accepted cautiously.

Ninety per cent. of our eggs are consumed by current consumption, leaving only 10 per cent. to go into cold storage.

That amount ought not to break the market in the short months.

A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good, wholesome food supplied liberally and often in order to enable them to grow and mature rapidly and to develop properly.

If a birds is noticed to be moping around and breathes with difficulty, such are signs of indigestion and will soon be noticed, says P. H. Jacobs. It is caused by simply feeding them on too

rich food, and, if continued, the disease, which appear trifling at first, will develop into something more serious, and death will result. As soon as a bird shows the faintest symptoms of indigestion, it should be put on a plain diet, reduced in quantity. Administer rhubarb pills to the bird, which can be bought at any drug store, and only about one-third of an ordinary-sized pill should be given each bird. Do not allow the birds to become sick from such a disease as indigestion, but to see to it that it is checked at once.

If a number of old male birds are kept over they should not be allowed to run with the hens and pullets. They are an expensive nuisance, and unless they possess special value as breeders they should be disposed of as soon as possible.

If a hen lays an egg a week the year through, it will just about pay for her feed, and every extra egg will yield a profit. The hen, therefore, that lays three eggs a week will pay double the profit of the one that produces but two eggs.

Damaged grain is the most expensive food we can give our hens. Green food we must have every day in the year, unless the yards are large enough to be kept in grass during the growing season. Meat must be fed every day for best results.

Don't forget about the lice. There may be thousands in your poultry house before you find one. Look for them and take measures to prevent them from getting started. Lice killers are plentiful and cheap, and they save a lot of money by preventing losses.

One of the most fruitful means of failure may be found in starting with too many fowls and in building too extensively in the beginning. Another mistake is in starting with too many breeds or too many of one breed.

Consul John H. Fesler, of Amoy, reports the granting of a monopoly of the camphor trade in the province of Fukien, China. Camphor trees are cultivated in the interior by the Chinese, but they have never engaged in the manufacture of camphor until last year, when an American firm made contracts to buy their camphor.

## FREE RHEUMATISM CURE!


If you have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, when drugs and doctors fail to cure you, you write to me and I will send you free a box of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others among them cases of over 40 years standing. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy which has enabled hundreds of persons to abandon crutch and cane. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 936 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

## ICE

**CUTTING** is easy with **DORCH** All Steel, Double-Row ICE FLOWERS. Marks and cuts two rows at a time; cuts any size cake any depth, easier, faster, in better shape and with less fuss and bother than any other bone cutter. If you don't like it return it at our expense. Isn't this better for you than to pay cash for a machine you never tried? Isn't that fairer than so-called "trial offers" demanding full payment in advance? Free catalogue explains all.

**John Dorsh & Sons, 260 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRY A BONE CUTTER TEN DAYS FREE**



## The Best Egg Maker.

A good bone cutter is the best investment a poultry man can make. It brings eggs all winter. The easiest bone cutter is **MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER.**

It has more labor-saving devices of late design than all other types put together. It always turns easy. We send it on **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**

No money asked for until you prove on your own premises our guarantee that Mann's latest will cut all kinds of bone with adhering meat and gristle, easier, faster, in better shape and with less fuss and bother than any other bone cutter. If you don't like it return it at our expense. Isn't this better for you than to pay cash for a machine you never tried? Isn't that fairer than so-called "trial offers" demanding full payment in advance? Free catalogue explains all.

**F. W. MANN CO., Box 39, Milford, Mass.**



## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All 'Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

## WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows: Good Breeding Cockerels, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 each; Trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 13.

**GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,**

Poultry Department.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.





## Our Jimmie.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

Our Jimmie's comin' home from school, I guess he's togged out fine With Hon. afore his name, but Mr's. done fur mine. I've never learned no college talk, I s'pose I'm pretty dumb At talkin' history and sich, but then I've staid to hum, While Jim, God bless him's been away an' sailed across the sea, I'm 'fraid his larnin's made him proud, an' lots too good fur me. My brother moved away, an' left my dad an' me behind, I didn't have the heart to leave, dad was so good an' kind. He deeded me the place, an' then I could have told him, "Go," But I was no such boy, no sir, I couldn't use him so, An' I staid there an' run the farm, an' dad was kind to me. I wasn't hankerin' after school, an' had no cause to be, I'd no ambition fur to teach, or be a man of fame, I didn't think of havin' people shout to hear my name. I loved my boy, but then I s'pose that larnin' was his forte. He left me then, an' now I hear, he's in a foreign port, But comin' home; it kind o' makes my achin' heart rejoice To think I'll see my boy agin' an' listen to his voice. I never set much stock by schools, I'm 'fraid they teach bad ways, I pray that Jim may come to good, they say that larnin' pays. But if my boy's too proud to speak, an' love me fur his dad, I'll know it's jist his schoolin' that has turned him to the bad. For Jim was loved an' well brought up, an' taught the Golden Rule, He alays said his prayers then, an' went to Sunday school. I know he loved his daddy then, he cried to haf to part, An' now if he's set up and proud, 'twill break my poor old heart. I've alays prayed the Lord to lead an' guide the boy I love, An' if I fin' he's good an' kind, I'll put my trust above. I'm not afraid to die, but now, if I could see my boy, I'd rest content to leave this world; my heart jist full o' joy.

## A Country Girl's First Visit to New York City.

My Dear Mother:

We arrived here safely and are occupying a room together on the first floor of the Grand Central hotel. I had my first experience on a sleeping car last night, and say frankly that I do not like it. I prefer a journey in the day time and to sleep in the hotels at night. But Jessie did not wake up once but continued to sleep until we were aroused by the porter at Yonkers. We thought we would have to get out of our berth at that point in order to be dressed when we arrived at New York.

Tell pa that I crossed Broadway six times yesterday and had no difficulty whatever. I say this since I know that he is worrying about a nervous little girl like myself, attempting to squeeze through that hurried thoroughfare, which is continually filled with coaches, drays, omnibuses, street cars, push-carts, automobiles and in fact, every form of conveyance. I heard once of a newly married couple who visited New York on their wedding trip. The pair attempted to cross at the Astor house; after waiting some time on the curb for an opening through the busy street, the husband grasped the hand of his wife and cried "come on." They reached nearly the center of the street, when the bride gave a scream and dashed back to the side from which she started, coming very near being run over by several carriages. The husband, of course, was obliged to return. After waiting some time they made another effort without better success. Finally the bride asked to be permitted to make her own way across unaided. The trouble with her was that she could not trust her husband to engineer the way, but preferred to manage the business herself, which she did successfully, and later the husband followed over after her. People accustomed to this city do not mind crossing Broadway, since they are not nervous and feel their way safely in through and past the noses of numerous horses, and the wheels of numerous cars, carts and drays, circumstances which would alarm one from the country, like myself.

We do not take our meals at the hotel where we have a room, but breakfast, dine and sup wherever we may be. In the morning after our arrival we breakfasted at the Y. M. C. A. dining rooms and had a cup of coffee, proached eggs, potatoes and toast, all that I desired, for 20 cents. When dinner time came we were shopping at one of the big department stores, therefore took our dinner there, consisting of roast beef, bread and butter, potatoes and ice cream, all costing 30 cents. Then for supper we stepped into one of the numerous and attractive restaurants near the Central station, near where our hotel is located, and had a light meal costing 20 cents again. So you see we are living economically.

## GREATEST HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY FREE

The "1900" Ball-Bearing family Washing Machine is absolutely indispensable in every home because it makes washday a pleasant, instead of a dreaded duty

2 P. M.  
AND NOT THROUGH  
YET—



THE OLD WAY OF  
WASHING CLOTHES

The "1900" Ball Bearing Automatic Washing Machine is the simplest, easiest running machine for washing clothes ever invented. It is a thoroughly practical labor-saving machine for family use. It is constructed on scientific principles. It revolves on ball-bearings, which render the rotary movement as easy as the wheels of a high-grade bicycle. The "1900" Washer will wash any garment without boiling, scrubbing, and without wear or tear. There is absolutely no need of using any chemicals. Soap and water are the only necessary things to do perfect work.



As It Appears Looking Under the Motion of the Tub.

The washing is done while the Operator sits by the side of the tub, revolving it by the handle.

There is no further need for stooping, rubbing by hand, or boiling of clothes. The "1900" Washer will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how much they are soiled) in from 6 to 10 minutes.

It is not a cumbersome affair, for, unlike so many so-called washing machines, it has no complicated machinery, no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, etc.; in fact it is so simple a child can operate it.

Other machines move the clothes through the water, but this machine forces the water through the clothes, and rubs them at the same time.

The principle upon which this machine operates is directly opposite to that of any other.

No Rubbing. No Stooping.  
No Boiling and No Wearing  
Out of Clothes. Can Be Operated  
While Sitting On a Chair.  
Saves Time, Labor and Expense.

SENT  
ABSOLUTELY  
FREE

WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT OR DEPOSIT OF ANY KIND, FREIGHT PAID, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. MAY BE RETURNED FREE OF EXPENSE IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

The "1900" Washer will wash collars and cuffs, laces, cambrics, and the most delicate materials perfectly clean and positively without tearing them or wearing out a single thread. It will wash blankets, bed spreads, and the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly.



HOW IT OPERATES. The operator turns it to the right and to the left, about half way round each time. To make it work as nearly automatic as possible, it is provided with two oil-tempered coiled springs at the bottom of the tub, which engage at each extreme point and help to reverse the motion. The machine moves uninterruptedly until it reaches the point where it should be reversed; then it comes in contact with the force of these springs and, like the action of a rubber ball, bounds back, meeting the spring force again at the other extremity.

We assert in the most positive terms that any one who gives the "1900" Washer a fair trial, will never use the wash-board any more, or if any other washer is in use, it will be given up at once. Hundreds of pleased customers will bear us out in this statement.

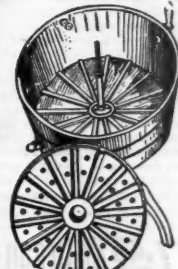
Our offer of sending the washer on free trial, freight paid both ways, is a thoroughly honest and sincere one, and proves beyond question our faith in its merits.

No one ever returned a "1900" Washer, that needed one and gave it a fair trial, and no one would part with it for many times its cost, if they could not get another.

9 A. M.  
WASHING  
FINISHED



THE NEW WAY



Inside View of Tub and Bottom of Washer.

## ABSOLUTE PROOF FROM USERS OF THE "1900" WASHER.

\$1000.00 will be paid to Any One who can Prove that Any of the Following Letters are not Genuine:

EAST PLYMOUTH, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1902.

P. O., Ashtabula, Ohio.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1200 washings, and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used eight different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability.

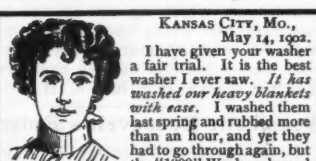
GEO. N. BURNET.

HART, MICH., August 25, 1902.

Please find enclosed money order to pay for my washer in full. We are well pleased with the washer. A great many people have looked at it. My mother, 83 years old, and I, who am a cripple in a wheeled chair, have done our washing in it for the last three weeks.

MRS. ALICE ROUSE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 14, 1902.



I have given your washer a fair trial. It is the best washer I ever saw. It has washed our heavy blankets with ease. I washed them last spring and rubbed more than an hour, and yet they had to go through again, but the "1900" Washer cleaned them thoroughly clean. We do our washing very quick, and have no tired and worn-out feeling as of old. I wish every lady had a washer.

MRS. J. L. BANNER, 4802 Troost Ave.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 2, 1902.

I have given the "Washer" a good trial, both with my washing and bedding. It is the best machine I have ever used for blankets; in fact, I think it is the best all-around washer I ever heard of. I would not do without mine.

MRS. LILLIAN SELLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1902.

You will find enclosed payment for the "1900" Washer. It fully comes up to our expectations, and is all that you have claimed for it. We will take great pleasure in recommending it to all who wish to avail themselves of one of the greatest labor-saving devices of modern times for domestic purposes.

WM. F. SALTER.

REMEMBER—You take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid going and coming, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind.

For Catalogue and Full Particulars of this Liberal and Absolutely Genuine Offer, address

"1900" WASHER CO.,  
130 D STATE ST. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

We are moving about actively during each day, and I assure you that I am making this, my first visit to New York, an enjoyable one. We spent the larger part of one day at Central Park, and will probably spend a portion of another day there, since there is so much to be seen. I cannot tell you about the art gallery, which delighted me, but must wait until my return. There is Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair, which cost Vanderbilt \$50,000, and which he presented to the art gallery. And many other paintings of equal value. One can easily spend half a day in this gallery and yet not study all the beautiful paintings as long as one would desire. We saw the Central Park menagerie. There are several elephants; one of them is becoming so cross that it is thought he will have to be killed. Then we walked up to the lake and saw the swans and ducks, and the children playing with their tiny boats blown about like sail boats. Later we took a ride in the park carriage, which made a circuit of the park, visiting all the important points. We have not yet been out to Riverside, that is, up the east shore of the Hudson river to General Grant's tomb, but I anticipate much enjoyment through that trip.

What a wonderful city this is. The streets to the right and to the left, in front and in the rear, are so long it is impossible to see more than the beginning of them. What do you think of streets twelve to twenty miles long? And then the hotels are something won-

derful, many of them having fifteen to twenty stories, and they are as numerous as shocks of corn on the farm. Where do all the people come from to fill these monstrous hotels? Some of them occupy almost as much space as our entire village. A single hotel may furnish homes for ten times as many people as live in our village. An army of servants are required to do the work of these monstrous hotels that take in millions upon millions of dollars every year.

We are planning to visit Prospect Park in Brooklyn, which is now a part of New York. Of course we shall ride over Brooklyn bridge, which is a sight worth coming a long distance to see. This is a more beautiful park than Central Park, and much larger. We enjoy riding about on the street cars. It is surprising how far we can ride for 5 cents, often ten miles or more. The elevated trains whirl one about rapidly and it seems as though we were making numerous calls upon the inhabitants, since we can peep into their windows and doorways as we glide by, forty or fifty feet above the street below.

We have found a number of bargains in the big stores here and have spent considerable time shopping. We find that many items of wearing apparel can be bought cheaper in New York than in smaller cities. Bonnets and made up suits, or dresses, cloaks and various other items for ladies' wear can be bought here at surprisingly low prices, if one is a

good judge of material and make-up. Fashions here in New York are about a year ahead of those of smaller cities, therefore fashionable people who desire to lead, have their bonnets and dresses made in New York city.

This is my second day. I have purchased three presents; one for Daisy, one for Polly and one for Ben. I have bought several pieces of lace and ribbons. For dinner we had chicken soup, bread, baked apples and cream, costing 16 cents. I find I can get all I care for to eat here for 64 cents a day. I had rather go shopping than do anything else. I found yesterday, a handsome walking skirt for \$4, and three good bargains in other items. I cannot tell you how much I enjoy roving about these great stores on Broadway. But I would not live in New York city for anything.—A Farmer's Girl.

The governor looked the man over and in a stern voice said:

"Stranger, say your prayers. You are going to die in a minute."

The countryman, in no wise startled, looked up into the face of the governor and said:

"What for?"

"I have been carrying this gun for twenty years to kill the first man I met who is uglier than I am."

Taking another look, the cracker in an awed voice, asked:

"Am I uglier than you?"

"Yes, you are."

"Well, for mercy's sake, shoot quick."

"Mail and Express."

"Some men," said Uncle Eph'm, "is like fish. Dey don't never come to the top ontell dey die."—Washington Star.



# RHEUMATISM



## A Cure Given by One Who Had It.

Mark H. Jackson, November 22, 1901.  
Dear Sir:—I noticed your ad. in The National Stockman and Farmer, of a Home Rheumatism Cure. As I had been suffering untold misery with rheumatism, I sent ten cents for it, used it, and was relieved at once. I have been recommending it to some of my neighbors, one of whom is an elderly lady, and works by days work, and she is anxious to try it. She suffers much with it in her knees, so I will inclose to cents for her. I take great pleasure in showing and recommending your Home Rheumatism Cure. I am telling everyone what it has done for me, even our family physician, from whom I have taken a good deal of medicine, but all of it, did not do the good that your remedy has.

MARY S. HACKNEY, White Hall, Va.

Mark H. Jackson, JASPER, MICH., July 21, 1902.  
Dear Sir:—I received your splendid remedy and have used it with the most excellent results. My case was awfully obstinate. I got it in the army. It is the Sciatic Chronic rheumatism; twitching, jerking, and shooting of the limbs; electric shock pains all the time. Your remedy is the best, and agrees best with my constitution, of any that I have ever used. I have tried almost everything, and cannot appreciate or thank you too much for getting up such a grand remedy. I am,  
Yours truly and affectionately,  
LOUIS A. MONROE.

Nine years ago I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Any one desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps to pay mailing. Green's Fruit Grower takes responsible ads. only.  
Address, Mark H. Jackson, 303 University Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

**\$27.45 For this Organ**  
Pay After Received  
Offer One Year's Free Trial!  
25-Years' Binding Guarantee!  
All explained in our  
FREE MUSIC CATALOGUE. We sell pianos from \$89.00 to \$165.00, the equal of instruments sold by dealers and agents at DOUBLE our price. High Grade Violins, Guitars and Mandolins at \$5.45 and upwards. For our beautifully illustrated, big complete Music Catalogue, lowest prices, free trial and pay after received offer, cut this ad out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.



## Simplex Galf Feeder



The only practical feeder made. The only rational system of feeding calves. The unique features of the Simplex Feeder, found in no other device, namely, the direct nipple connection and the universal movement of the arm, make it a perfect feeder. Simple, durable, easily put up, easily cleaned. Can be attached to wall, fence, or other suitable support.  
No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents scours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether raised for the dairy or for meat. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. AGENTS WANTED. A great seller. Write today. Interesting booklet free.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO.,  
Dept. 2, Clinton, Iowa.

**NOTICE** Any rip in your garments can be mended with our Rubber Mending Tissue so it will hold and stay mended. Large package by mail, 10c. JOHN S. WOLD, Springfield, O.

**\$30 OUTFIT FOR \$10**  
To introduce our custom tailoring, we will make for a short time only an up-to-date "suit" made strictly to your measure, for only \$10.00 and give you the following Complete Outfit FREE. Actual \$30 value for \$10 and you don't pay for it until you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send your P. O. address and we will send you samples of cloth, tape measure and measuring blanks for size of suit, hat, shoes, shirt, etc. FREE.  
1 Genuine Cheviot Suit made to your measure in latest English style.....\$30.00  
1 Doublet block derby or fedora hat..... 2.50  
1 pair stylish lace shoes..... 2.50  
1 pair cuff buttons, 4 shirt buttons & stud 1.25  
1 suit of underwear..... 1.00  
1 Fanele shirt, collar and cuffs..... .50  
1 neck four-in-hand tie or bow..... .50  
1 pair of fancy elastic web suspenders..... .50  
1 Jap. silk handkerchief..... .25  
1 pair Little thread socks..... .25  
\$10.00 for this Complete Outfit worth \$30.00  
Write at once before you forget it, as this offer may not appear again. Address Dept. 28, CHICAGO REP. & MFG. CO., 11 E. Wabash, Chicago.

## Indian Summer.

These are the hours that bring the vanished June  
Back to my heart, to warm it as of yore;  
These are the days, with all the hush of noon,  
That bring remembered sweetness to my door.  
Would that her face, now drifted from my sight,  
By some great miracle might come to me  
Out of the dark of autumn and the night,  
Out of the shattered frame of Memory!  
—Charles Hanson Towne in Ainslee's.

## A Week's Hunting Vacation.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower—Last month, gun in hand and dog at heels, with a friend I took an annual week's vacation. I didn't strike out for the Adirondacks after deer, or to the Rockies for mountain lions, but just over the line a little way into a neighboring county, where the wily partridge may be bagged, (if one shoots quick and straight,) and the woodcock gathered in (if one finds him at home,) without any infringement of the law. Truly a week of complete relaxation from business. There were hundreds of acres of second growth timber on the hillsides to wander through. Ever and anon, we heard the whirr of an old partridge, a little too wary for us, and here and there some splendid points were made by my English setter, our every trip companion. A dead set here, body and tail rigid, a flush and a fine cock partridge is brought down. Down into the moist necks of the woodlands, two or three woodcock are stirred up, and some sport afforded. Upon leaving it the game bag is a little heavier. At mid-day a lunch from the pocket and fresh water from the spring; did ever anyone eat anything one-half as refreshing? After this a mild cigar, and then another tramp through tangled bushes and over fallen monarchs, that must have fallen scores of years ago. Lost in the woods? Yes, or rather lost on the outside, coming out on the north side, thinking it to be the south. But the mistake is discovered and all adds to the recreative part of the trip. At 6 o'clock in the evening we arrive at our boarding place, hungry as bears, with digestive organs such that an ostrich might well envy. Half an hour later, the inner man satisfied, the comforts of an old-fashioned armchair are much appreciated. Saturday afternoon, with sundry long-billed and short-billed trophies, not forgetting a few bushy tailed fellows that furnished us more than one shot per head, especially one large sized coal-black one, which by-the-by are becoming very rare everywhere, we found ourselves homeward bound, with clear heads and more elasticity of step than we have had for several months.—E. H. B.

## President Roosevelt's Epigrams.

It is almost as irritating to be patronized as to be wronged.  
The country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit.  
A man to be a good citizen must be a good bread-winner, a good husband, a good father.  
The man who lives simply, and justly, and honorably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen.  
The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men are still at work in our country districts.  
In the long run the only kind of help that really avails is the help which teaches a man to help himself.  
Almost all of our great presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms.  
The man on the farm, more than any of our citizens, to-day is called upon continually to exercise the qualities we like to think of as typical of the United States.

A correspondent asks for a receipt for cabbage salad, made with celery and whipped cream: One small head of cabbage, one large beet, six hard-boiled eggs. Cut the cabbage as fine as you would for slaw; season with salt and pepper. Place this on a flat dish, pile it quite high, and arrange around with alternating slices of boiled beet and hard-boiled eggs. Garnish the edge thickly with the delicate part of celery curled and the small leaves. Do not stir the mixture with the vegetables, and boil the eggs twenty minutes. Whip to a thick froth a pint of rich cream, and pour over the whole.

"The idea is to make use of forests and yet to preserve them. They must be cut in such a way that they will reproduce themselves. Forestry enters so much into the climatic conditions and prosperity of a country that too much attention cannot be given to it. In France a man cannot cut down his own trees without the consent of the government. Some of the oldest French legislation, dating back to the Roman occupation, deals with forestry.

## Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.



4214 Misses Three Quarter Coat, 12 to 16 years.

4214—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 2 1/4 yards 54 inches wide.



4218 Girls Costume, 8 to 14 years.

4218—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.



4211 Girl's Blouse Suit, 4 to 12 years.

4211—The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.



4232 Blouse or Shirt 4210 Slot Seam Blouse, Waist, 32 to 40 bust. 32 to 40 bust.

4232—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

4210—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.



4208 Misses Slot Seam Shirt Waist, 12 to 16 years.

4208—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

4221—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, or 5 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

An Intoxicating Fruit.—The fruit of the umganu tree, of South Africa, yields a strong intoxicating drink for the natives. Elephants are fond of it, becoming quite tipsy, staggering about, playing antics, screaming so as to be heard for mile and having tremendous fights. When in this state the natives leave them alone.

Wise saws of the ancients are more or less rusty.

A rich man sat down one night to dine; Rare was his food, superb his priceless wine.  
A poor man, hungry, lurked without the gate, And craved a crumb from off the rich man's plate.  
Yet neither rich nor poor man ate that night: One had no food, one had no appetite.  
—Sam S. Stinson in July Lippincott's.

The shades of night had fallen flat, When up in bed the boarder sat.  
"This mattress can't be stuffed with hair," Said he, "It feels as if it were 'Excelsior!'"

## I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

**Fortunes in Growing Fruit and Vegetables**  
is the name of a handsome little booklet recently issued by the Cotton Belt Route. It tells how growers realize from \$150 to \$300 an acre, raising early fruits and vegetables, along the Cotton Belt Route.  
It will be sent, free, to any person anxious to better his condition.  
L. K. SAUPP, Traveling Passenger Agent.  
E. W. LA BAUME, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.  
306 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**GRINDS** EAR CORN, SHELLED CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.  
Fine or coarse, for feed or family purposes. Has shake feed. Burrs are made of white metal, so hard that neither flint nor steel will touch them. They will open and let small or hard substances through without breakage. We furnish this mill with or without cut crushers and elevators.  
CAPACITY according to power used, kind of grain and fineness you grind. The only mill that grinds ear corn and all other grain successfully. With 4 or 6 H. P. Made in 3 sizes for power up to 12 horse. Guaranteed to grind more ear corn than any mill made with same power, because crusher and grinding plates are on separate shafts, reducing friction. We have 40 styles of grinders, adapted to power wind mills, engines and horse powers of all sizes. We also furnish powers of all kinds for driving all kinds of machinery.  
Write for our Large Free Catalogue of 40,000 other articles.  
MARVIN SMITH CO. 55-59 N. Jefferson Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Pump That Pumps  
**MYERS**  
Double-acting Lift, Tank and Spray PUMPS  
Store Ladders, Etc.  
**HAY TOOLS**  
of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.  
**Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers**  
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.  
F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, Ohio.



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### The Ideal System of Merchandising

Buy your supplies direct and save the usual middlemen's profits. Are you so rich that you are not interested in making your money go as far as possible? We can save you \$1.00 out of every \$5.00 you spend. Our goods are purchased direct from the manufacturer and sold to our trade at practically wholesale prices. Over two million people are now patronizing us and buying everything they use at a saving of 15 to 40 per cent over the usual prices. These people are not going it blindly—they are the thinking people who know that a dollar saved is a dollar gained.

Our \$2,500,000 stock of general merchandise is illustrated and quoted in our 1,100-page catalogue No. 71, just from the printers, and it will be sent anywhere upon receipt of 15 cents to help pay the postage. Write to-day, enclose 15 cents in stamps or coin and ask for Catalogue and Buyer's Guide No. 71. Over 120,000 people did this last month.

### Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

"The House That Tells The Truth."

Write for  
Catalogue of  
Monte Carlo  
Costs for Women

#### The Plow Boy of the West.

Across far-reaching, level fields  
Neath early autumn's sun,  
Changing a stubble of gold to brown,  
The plow-boy's course is run.

Chocolate ribbons of earth behind,  
Long miles of toil before;  
Whistling to rival the morn's clear call  
Of larks that skyward soar;

Panting in noontide's fervid heat;  
Facing the evening breeze—  
Every round of his shining share  
Means more than the plow-boy sees.

Beyond the greening days to come,  
Beyond the rippling wheat,  
Fair harvests of a world's delight  
Wait on his sturdy feet.

Bread and rest and happiness,  
Fond aspirations gained,  
Comforts sweet and treasures dear  
By longing hands attained—

All these, and more, are the wondrous gifts  
That roll from the shining share  
In ribbons brown where the plow-boy toils  
O'er reaching acres bare.  
—Charles Moreau Harger, in Leslie's Weekly.

The National Apple Shippers Association sends out the following rules for grading apples:

The standard size for No. 1 apples should not be less than 2-1/2 inches in diameter, and shall include such varieties as Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Baldwin, Rhode Island and other varieties kindred in size. That the standard for such varieties as Romanite-Russet, Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin and other varieties kindred in size shall not be less than 2-1/4 inches. And, further, that No. 1 apples shall be at time of packing practically free from the action of worms, defacement of surface or breaking of skin, shall be hand picked from the tree, a bright and normal color and shapely form.

No. 2 apples shall be hand picked from the tree; shall not be smaller than 2-1/4 inches in diameter. The skin not be broken nor the apple bruised.

"Schley lured the monkeys to him with something to eat, and when he got his hands on them greased their tails with the mess in the bucket. The monkeys seemed rather to enjoy the thing, and when Schley got through with his task they began to chase each other about the deck, as they had a habit of doing. Finally they ran up a rope and got out on a spar, where they proceeded to indulge in gymnastics which ultimately proved fatal; for as they wrapped their tails about the spar and swung free of the ropes they promptly slipped overboard and were lost."

Crabapple Jelly—An economical way is to dip off the juice from the cooked apples, and leave the fruit in the kettle and adding more water to the apples if necessary, cooking them down to a pulp, and then rub them through a coarse sieve or colander, adding brown sugar, pint by pint, and stirring and cooking it down until thick. In this way you have a fine jelly and delicious jam.

At a recent convention of ginseng growers in Tully, New York, it was stated that less than twenty-five acres of ginseng is under cultivation in the United States, more than half of which is grown in Onondaga and Cortland counties, New York.

The 1902 cranberry crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary of the American Cranberry Growers' Association to amount to 725,000 bushels against 1,040,000 bushels in 1901.

If a number of old male birds are kept over they should not be allowed to run with the hens and pullets. They are an expensive nuisance, and unless they possess special value as breeders they should be disposed of as soon as possible.

A despatch from Topeka, Kan., says that owing to the high price of coal, many Kansas farmers will burn corn this winter.

Clover, peas, vetches, lupines and a few other plants absorb nitrogen from the air. The supply of nitrogen in the air is exhaustless and nitrogen is the most expensive plant food.

A man is just as great as he is in the sight of God—no greater.—Canon Farrar.

We little dream of the conflict  
Fought in each human soul,  
And earth knows not of the heroes  
Upon God's honor roll. —Rexford.

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure waters, but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.—Fulton.

A lie should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found; I am for fumigating the atmosphere when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around me.—Carlyle.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

From the report of the twelfth census we see that in 1900 here were nearly 202,000,000 bearing apple trees in the United States, of which New York had 15,000,000, yielding 24,000,000 bushels, and Missouri showed 20,000,000, with a total yield of 6,496,000 bushels.

Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin,  
But onward, upward, till the goal  
Ye win. —Kemble.

Hospital nursing is very arduous for the hours are long, and the two girls were thoroughly worn out. They went off to a seaside place, they took rooms and they went to bed. People were surprised when they did not go downstairs, and it was feared they were ill. When the landlady went upstairs she was told very quietly they were quite well, but that they meant to stay there for many days. When they did get up it was only to take a walk, and, practically speaking, they spent their vacation between the sheets, and astonished their friends by the way they looked when they returned to town. They were sensible women, for most people would have gone in for what they called enjoying themselves, and would have returned to work more tired than they left it."

When university training teaches a young woman to make a husband of her business, to wear mannish clothes, to fortify herself in a flat and remain a bachelor girl the rest of her life, it is doing serious harm. America's women should never depart from the ideals of their great-grandmothers who furnished the inspiration for the founding of the republic.

If the beauty of the average man's mind isn't more lovely than his face it is entitled to sympathy.

#### Wind in the Chimney.

Oh, I hate the wind in the chimney,  
Going owoo, owoo, owoo!—  
When the night is chill,  
There's snow on the sill,  
And cutting sleet  
In the slippery street.

Alas and alas, when the winds are wild,  
'Tis a sorry time for man and child;  
And here in my narrow chamber-cell  
I know the nip of the cold right well;  
And I hate the wind in the chimney.

Oh, I love the wind in the chimney,  
Singing owoo, owoo, owoo!—  
'Tis a merry time;  
'Tho' there's hail and rime  
On latch and pane,  
Let it wax or wane.

Aha and aha! when the log burns free  
Our armchairs bend at the warm hearth's knee.  
We all clasp hands, for the days of yore  
In the wild old storm, have come back once more;  
And I love the wind in the chimney.  
—U. I. Paine in Everywhere.

Intellectual improvement is apt to warp a woman's shape.  
Even the pessimist is momentarily happy in his unhappiness.

This would be a gloomy old world for cats if women could purr.  
The string tied around a man's finger is merely a forget-me-knot.

Some music hath charms to hold a man if he is chained to the spot.  
Speaking of home rule, what's the matter with that of the first baby?

In matrimony one and one make one, but in divorce one from one leaves two.  
"Fair and warmer" is the prediction the weather man lays up for a rainy day.

Girls should never flirt in public until after they have a strangle hold on the art.

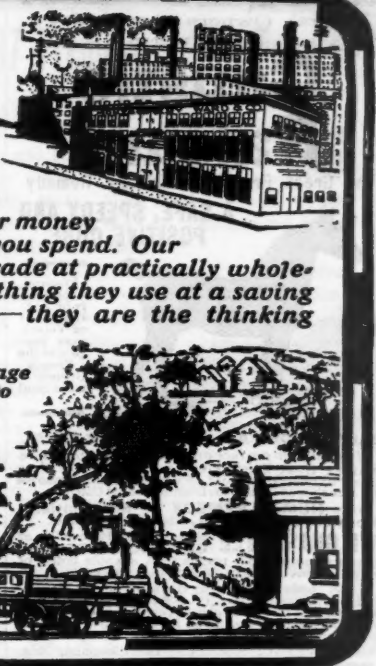
Some men don't know they are beaten until long after other people make the discovery.

Variation in Fruit.—Meehan's Monthly calls attention to the fact that there is a great difference between different varieties of fruit in the matter of variation in quality. In some there is little appreciable difference in natural quality. With others it is the reverse. The Rhode Island Greening apple is sometimes poor and almost astringent. The Baldwin varies greatly in quality, but not so frequently as the Greening. In the case of the Seckel pear it appears that the true qualities of this variety have been lost somewhere in course of propagation. The Niagara grape has two distinct qualities, according to stages of ripening. Those picked early, even though ripe, lack the true distinguishing flavor of the Niagara which is developed in the grapes which remain a long time on the vines.

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds; And as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased.  
With melting airs, or martial, brisk, or grave;  
Some chord in unison with what we hear Is touched within us and the heart replies. —Cowper.

An authority on umbrellas says that one which is stood upon its head to dry will last twice as long as the umbrella allowed to stand in the usual way when not in use—that is on the ferrule, instead of on the handle. The silk invariably begins to wear first around the tip of the rod, owing to the action of the wet, which rots the silk.

"Hi, there!" called the policeman, "don't you see that sign: 'No dogs allowed in this park?' " "Ah!" replied the dog owner, "but this poor dog can't read. Fine day, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Press.



A FAC-SIMILE OF MEDAL  
AWARDED TO  
**GREEN'S NURSERY CO.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By the Pan-American Exposition for a superior exhibit of Corsican Strawberries and Red Cross Currants.

The Pan-Am. also conferred a diploma to Green's Nursery Co., setting forth the fact that the award had been made for such an exhibit on the recommendation of a superior jury.

**KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!**  
THE ORIGINAL  
**TOWER'S**  
**FISH BRAND**  
**POMMEL SLICKER**  
BLACK OR YELLOW  
PROTECTS BOTH  
RIDER AND SADDLE  
IN THE  
**HARDEST STORM**  
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.  
REWARDS OF \$1000.  
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK.  
CATALOGUES FREE.  
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.  
**A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 39**

**MADE \$105 THE FIRST MONTH**  
writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "I am making \$5.00 to \$10.00 every day I work." MRS. J. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made \$3.50 to \$4.50 a day. Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. \$5.00 to \$10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.  
G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

**HEAVENS CAN BE CURED**  
We have a guarantee cure for Heaves, Coughs and Colds. Guaranteed to cure or your money refunded. One package by mail, 60c 12 packages by exp. with written guarantee to cure \$5.00. **WILBUR REED MED. CO., 274 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

**KIRTLAND'S SPECIAL BREECH-LOADING SHELL-EXTRACTING SHOT GUN**  
12 Gauge.  
**\$3.75**  
It is a PERFECT WONDER. Excellent and strong shooting. Equal to guns sold elsewhere for \$5.50 to \$8.50. Our Special 12 gauge DOUBLE GUN, extension rib, pistol grip, top snap, 30 or 32-inch laminated steel barrels (left full choke, right modified), for ONLY \$7.25. They are really worth \$12.00 or \$15.00, as guns are usually sold. We have them in either 10 or 12 gauge. Of course you know these prices are rock bottom, but you may want some other style of gun. Then send for our Catalogue of Guns. All at bargain prices. Terms cash with order for either of two guns described above. Inclose this ad. with your letter.  
**KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 409 Broadway, New York**



Horse Owners Should Use  
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The Weight of a Bee.—Careful weighing shows that an ordinary bee, not loaded, weighs the five thousandth part of a pound, so that it takes 5,000 bees to make a pound. But the loaded bee, when he comes in fresh from the fields and flowers, freighted with honey or bee-bread, weighs nearly three times more.—Graphic Magazine.

The gray wolf of the West reaches a weight of 125 pounds and has a brain, brawn, a noiseless, tireless foot, a savage ferocity and an insatiable appetite. It can run longer and easier, eat often and more and display greater cunning and ferocity in a given length of time than any other known animal. It is a prolific breeder and eight or ten pups is not an uncommon litter, while we have know of thirty-five pups having been slain as the progeny of three wolf dams. Up to six months old the gray wolf pup is awkward and unwieldy and it is a favorite cowboy pastime to locate a gray wolf litter on the prairie and shoot the pups from horseback as they skulkingly roll and tumble from their coverts in the grass and sagebrush.—Denver Field and Farm.

One comes across occasionally reference to the wild pigeon roosts, in those days when the bird was, like the buffalo, an abundant and free rover and not, as now, practically extinct, says the Rochester Post Express. Some of these roosts are on record as being forty miles long. From all the neighboring country came the people with camping outfits, and there they stayed plundering the roost till its bewildered inhabitants flew farther on. The birds rose in the air like a cloud, and the noise they made was positively terrifying, while their weight as they fluttered down on the trees caused a constant cracking of limbs.

On a smaller scale we can understand what such a convocation must have been like, for to-day we have been to a roost of blackbirds, and though there were probably not more than eight or nine thousand of them, we could appreciate what one of these old "great flights" of pigeons must have been.

The blackbirds filled the tops and middle portions of the trees. The noise they made was incessant, and as one band after another rose in the air the whirling of their wings was loud and rushing, almost with a booming sound. It took nearly two hours for the whole flock to leave, and each group had a leader, and all flew in the same direction. They have returned to the same roost for three successive nights and seem to spend their days scouring the country in search of other members of the tribe, so that not one shall be left to make the great journey South alone.

Plants really are living beings, the same as animals, and, like the latter, they are obliged to absorb nourishment to develop them and to remain alive. But since they cannot, as do the beings of superior species, go in search of this nourishment, most of them depend on their leaves to draw moisture from the air and their roots to absorb food from the earth.

Some, however, do not content themselves with the food obtained in this way from the earth and air. They vary their diet with a little animal food. The most remarkable of these carnivorous or animal-eating plants is the Venus's fly-trap, which is common in North Carolina. All its leaves radiate from the root and form a spreading rosette. A strong vein extends from the base to the summit, and their edges are furnished with stiff, spiny hairs.

The affections of a horse are not inferior to his intellectual qualities; and, especially if made a pet, he becomes very fond of his master, says Success. In case of separation, he remembers him for years. But his affection is different from that of a dog, which continues to love his master even though the latter abuses him greatly. Rough, unkind treatment will quickly estrange the affection of a horse. Good horse sense discovers no particular reason why a horse should be devoted to a master who habitually maltreats him.

The intellect and affections of a horse point out two things so important to a trainer that he must bear them in mind until they become fixed habits of thought:

1. Never, under any circumstances, allow a horse to successfully oppose his will to yours. If you do, he will remember it

and (reasoning by experience) try it again.

2. Always keep his affection. If he dislikes you, he has no wish to please you; and, if his obedience is always perfunctory, you will make but little headway in training him.

These two points assured, he will almost invariably try to do whatever you require of him—if he only knows what it is.

Oysters grow on trees in New Zealand. Tree oysters thrive all along the coast, but the biggest bed is just outside of Auckland. Here the seacoast is low and covered with thousands of squat trees, which is submerged by every tide. At these times the oysters fasten themselves to the branches, where they wax big and fat, and from which they are picked in proper season by the men who ply their trade when the tide is out. The two owners of this bed are being made rich by it.

This little fish is so strangely shaped that, when he lies among the weed, it requires sharp and trained eyes to see him, even when one has the clump that contains him in the hand, says the Democrat and Chronicle. His colors and his markings are exactly like the tiny berries and sprays of the weed. His fins are strangely fringed and ragged, so that they look just like the wiry stems of the cluster. This beautiful and wonderful fish builds himself a nest among the weed as it floats on the surface, and thereafter he dwells in it and rears his family in it, just as a bird would on land. But, unlike a bird, he must follow his nest for it is not fixed in its position as a nest on a tree or bush, but drifts on and on with the weed. Sometimes great tropical storms toss the Sargasso weeds many miles away from the Gulf stream, and then the fish will swim along with his wandering home.

If it happens to be caught in a current that sets landward, the nest builder occasionally comes so near our shores that now and then one is caught. Sometimes, too, the weed travels north with the Gulf stream itself and then a marbled angler may arrive finally off Cape Cod. But the fish cannot bear the cold water there, so he is only rarely found alive north of Cape Hatteras.

The nest is a dainty little thing, made of the glowing golden weeds and embellished with the tiny shells and other shining things that drift with it. It looks often like a bit of shell jewelry.

"In a piece of clear woods near where I lived several years ago was an enormous white oak tree four feet through at the stump and spreading over an acre of ground. Under certain conditions I could always count on finding a fox squirrel in that tree, and I knew every limb of it.

"One morning, after a tremendous thunder storm, in which we all had noticed a mighty thunderbolt, I visited this tree. Only a pile of broken brushwood and thousands of little splinters scattered all over the ground for the distance of several hundred feet all around marked where this giant of the forest had stood. Some explosive effect had torn the roots out until there was a hole in the ground eight feet deep and ten feet across.

"That one bolt of electricity had torn that tree to pieces in a way that ten woodmen working an entire week could not have accomplished."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The kingfisher still burrows in the earth like his reptile ancestors; therefore the other birds call him outcast and will have nothing to do with him. But he cares little for that, being a clattering, rattle-headed, self-satisfied fellow, who seems to do nothing all day long but fish and eat. As you follow him, however, you note with amazement that he does some things marvelously well—better indeed than any other of the wood-folk. To locate a fish accurately; in still water is difficult enough when one thinks of light refraction; but when the fish is moving, and the sun glares down into the pool and the wind wrinkles its face into a thousand flashing, changing furrows and ridges, then the bird that can point a bill straight to his fish and hit him fair just behind the gills must have more in his head than the usual chattering gossip that one hears from him on the trout streams.—Country Life in America.

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We send this Band to any one on 20 days free trial. Do not send us any money, just state age of child, or else seller where if for an adult. Keep it in use 20 days; if the wearer has an attack of Croup or is not cured if afflicted with Bronchitis, Coughing, Tonsillitis or Laryngitis send it back and pay nothing. But if it proves all we claim send us \$2.00 and keep the Band. They last all winter.

We guarantee every Band sent out to be new. Beware of spurious imitations. This is the original Patented Throat Band. **References:** Old National Bank, Grand Rapids National Bank, State Bank of Mich.

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**ALSO**  
Plum, Peach, Pear, Quince and Ornamental Trees.

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BERRY PLANTS, Etc.  
All at Half Agents' Prices.  
Let us price your list of wants. Catalogue free. Address,  
**GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



### ADAPTATION OF SOILS AND LOCATION TO FRUITS.

I spent several weeks last summer, with my family, at a farm house in the town of Henrietta, south of Rochester, and in riding through the town I saw some illustrations of this condition of things, especially in pears. South of the city, about half a mile from the city line you pass the splendid pear orchard of Mr. David K. Bell. The orchard has a large number of Bartlett pears and they were heavily loaded with fine fruit, as were many trees of other varieties. This orchard is on quite elevated ground, many feet above the valleys on the east and on the west. About three miles farther south you pass pear orchards belonging to Mr. Charles L. Wheeler and Mr. Calkins. There are many Bartlett trees in these orchards but a large proportion of them were entirely barren, while others bore only partial crops, although they were on the same elevated ridge that contained Mr. Bell's orchard, or rather, they were on the eastern declivity of the ridge, but some distance above the valley below. In Mr. Wheeler's orchard, Rostiezer, Buffum and Winter Nells bore heavily. About a mile east and half a mile south of these orchards there is another pear orchard, containing a number of Bartletts, belonging to Mr. Slade, and they were loaded with fruit, although on a much lower level than those belonging to Messrs. Wheeler and Calkins. The colder air of the ridge would flow down into the valley where we would expect the temperature to be a few degrees, at least, lower than that upon the hills. I was informed that all of these pear orchards blossomed full, but in some the blossoms were killed by the frost and in other survived.

By its appearance as seen from the highway I judge that the last named orchard, on the lower level, is a sandy loam and a drier warmer soil than the others. Sometimes fields upon hill tops or hillsides are quite retentive of water, owing to the texture of the soil or subsoil. In riding about the town of Henrietta, the latter part of July when the earth was pretty well saturated with water, I saw fields upon quite high ground in which cabbages and corn were standing in water. Such fields, I judge, would be unsuited to growing fruit, unless so completely under drained that the water would run off speedily.

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**International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS,  
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## Old Plow Point Proverbs.

One fat cow is worth a poor coach and scrubby six.

Not every egg is sound that seems so,  
and a lame horse makes a lame farmer.

If nine-tenths of the dogs' tails were cut off to the ears, the country would be better off a thousandfold.

Plant memorial trees on the birthdays and your children will always have a monument.

If all that is wasted in the kitchen could get back to the farmer the farmer would get rich.

A razorback hog is a bad beast to ride to dinner on.

Rats in the crib give the teams pains  
in the ribs.

Little seeds make tall weeds; but tall weeds make short corn.  
The farmer that burns much gunpow-

A big farm sets too many chairs to the dinner table.—From a Texas Paper.

orange cream. Soak one-half of a box of gelatine in one-half of a cupful of cold water. Beat the yolks of five eggs with a wire whisk until they are light and fluffy. Add the sugar and the melted

ture. Return to the double boiler and stir until as thick as custard. Take from the fire, add the soaked gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Strain, and

**Ants Around Trees**—Where the ant-hill can be found, ants are quite easily killed by using bisulphid of carbon. This material resembles gasoline in appearance, and is explosive, but if fire is kept away from it it is not dangerous to use. It evaporates rapidly, and the vapor is death to any animal life inhaling much of it. For this purpose a hole should be made in the top of the ant-hill, and about four teaspoonsfuls of the fluid sprinkled in, after which it should be covered over with a sod and piece of cloth, or in some such way prevent the vapor from escaping. Where convenient it will be found that scalding water is beneficial, and a small amount of kerosene will often drive them off, but of course it would not do to use kerosene on the roots or trunks of trees.

**Why Rats Gnaw.**—"Disturbed Soul:" Some years ago a German scientist began to study rats and mice, the object of ascertaining with why they are so fond of gnawing wood and, indeed, almost anything on which their teeth can be employed, and news comes that his patient researches have at last been crowned with success. He says that these animals, and especially rats, have teeth which grow longer every year, and keep growing longer during their entire life, and that the object of the animals in gnawing is to keep them at a proper length as otherwise it would be impossible for them to grasp or chew any food.

There is no royal road to success. The path lies through troubles and discouragements. It lies through fields of earnest, patient labor. It calls on us to put forth energy and determination. It bids us to build well our foundation, but it promises in reward of this a crowning triumph. There never was a time in the world's history when high success in any profession or calling demanded harder or more earnest labor than now. Men can no longer go at a single leap into eminent positions. As those articles are most highly prized, to attain them it requires the greatest amount of labor, so the road that leads to success is long and rugged.

One Olivet cherry tree 13 years planted at E. W. Betsinger's place, Clinton, Ia., produced last summer ten crates of cherries which sold for \$20.

Postmaster Beckman, of Wheatland, sold 50 bushels of cherries last season. He is a good example for our Nasbys, who need outdoor work. The Windsor cherry originated in Canada, in the grounds of the late James Dougall.

Experienced growers advocate the use of scissors in picking cherries. There is far less danger of injury to the tree than by hand picking, says Farmer's Tribune.

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University says that this prune is certainly the longest keeper we have, and here comes the weak point, viz. the most varieties of plums is that they will not keep, but decay quickly. Marketmen are discouraged in handling plums that rot quickly, hence the great advantage of Thanksgiving Prunes, which will keep for weeks in baskets as usually shipped and marketed. The editor of *Green's Fruit Grower* has eaten these prunes in January, and has kept them lying on his desk for two weeks in January, when he ate the rest of them, and there was no sign of rotting. The fact is, that Thanksgiving Prunes can be placed on shelves in an ordinary house, where they will remain without rotting until they are thoroughly evaporated like the dried prune of commerce; but this evaporation goes on slowly, therefore for many weeks the prune will be found juicy and delicious to eat. The quality of this prune is superior to most varieties, being sweet and rich. It is the large amount of sugar in this variety that preserves it so long. Thanksgiving Prune ripens about the first of November, at Rochester, N. Y. It has been named Thanksgiving Prune owing to the fact that N. B. Adams had the prunes in his house on Thanksgiving day in good eating condition. You will notice that this is one of the most remarkable prunes ever introduced. It has been thoroughly tested.

One two-year-old tree of this Prune will be given free with each order of \$10 or more, made up from our catalogue, at prices given therein.

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,**  
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Its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsome illustrated magazine.

**CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.**  
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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



## PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

### HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

A subscriber in Michigan, who is in the railway mail service, wants to go to a warmer climate and grow fruit in connection with general farming. He is 45 years old, in good health and has a family of boys.

After carefully reading this man's letter, it would seem to me that he will do well to make the proposed change, although, I am quite opposed to such moves, except for health or some other very good reason. To get out of the slavish and dangerous business of working on a mail car and enjoy the freedom of a farm, where no smoke, noise or strenuous labor exist to annoy one's life, is a good move, provided, all other things are suitable. He who does such a thing must be in love with the work of the farm. He may not know much about it from experience, but he can soon adapt himself to the change, if he is of an adaptable nature. The chances are that the children will take to the work in due time. As this family has lived on a farm near the city once, for four years, and liked it, the change to the country will not be violent.

The change of climate, and society and local conditions will be of most importance. One must be prepared for all these things, for they are sure to be met. But, such changes have been made by thousands of families with great advantage, in many cases.

As a preference is stated for the foothill region of Virginia or the lands near the tidewaters, where oysters and other sea food may be had at small expense of labor or money, my advice is, to go to both sections and see what can be found. Apples will do better in the first region named, for it is one of the best for this in America. No better winter apples are grown anywhere than there. Peaches, plums, grapes, and many other fruits do well there, too. It is also a good stock country, for grasses of many kinds grow there in abundance, and all other farm crops, too.

In the tidewater section there are good farming lands for sale at reasonable prices. Many of the fruits do well, and the luxuries of the sea are not to be despised, for I have had years of experience in that very section.

In the matter of climate, the winters are mild and pleasant, except, when a cold spell comes for a short time, or there is a northeast wind from off the sea. These winds sweep up to the mountains, and, sometimes become very disagreeable. But, when one sits down to a mess of oysters, crabs, clams or the many kinds of fishes that abound there, he thinks little of the few discomforts met. It is also fine sport to get them out of the water, if one enjoys that sort of thing as well as I do. Malaria is not one of the prevailing troubles, as some might suppose.

How shall I prevent my apples from taking the bitter rot? They have been terribly affected with it the past season, and all of us in this section are in fear of a worse visitation next year.—J. J. Davis, Ills.

Reply: Bitter rot of the apple is a disease that is the direct result of a fungus that multiplies with great rapidity, especially in the regions south of the 39th or 40th parallel. It affects the skin of fruit first, by the germination of the spores that lodge there, and these spots increase in size and eat into the tissues below until the apples are worthless. They become exceedingly bitter. In the course of time they dry up to such a degree that there is nothing left but a hard shriveled body that is very properly called a mummy. This is the principle means of keeping the germs of the disease over winter. They also winter over in infected spots on the branches of the trees, called "Bitter Rot Cankers." From both these sources there are myriads of spores produced about the month of May, which do not float in the air, but are carried in water or by insects or birds; on their feet, to the young fruit. In many cases the cankers on the branches spread the disease to the fruit that is below them, from the dripping of rain and dew that carries the spores.

The means of prevention is the most careful scrutiny as to the sources of infection and their destruction at once. The cankers can be found in summer time by observing the fruit that has begun to be attacked by the rot, and not far above it. These apples have small brownish spots on the skin that become somewhat sunken and in some cases with reddish margins or encircling rings. All the diseased and mummied fruit

should be destroyed by fire heat, as nothing short of 212 degrees, or the boiling point, will do it surely. Burning is still better.

Bordeaux mixture has a good effect in killing the spores before they have entered the growing fruit, but it is of no avail after they have germinated and permeated fruit or the branches. The spraying should be begun early and kept up until the apples are more than half-grown. Prevention is the only true principle to proceed upon in fighting this scourge of the apple orchard.

Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees.—It is asked by several who wish to plant trees of the choice varieties of the pecan if they can be procured at reasonable prices and true to name.

Yes, there are a few reliable nurseries that have them but only a few. It requires very exact knowledge of the art of budding and grafting and skillful practice to produce trees at even what seems to be a big price. However, there is progress in this direction and there are a very few of the Southern nurseries that are able to offer good trees, true to name and at from 50c to \$1 each. It matters little whether they are budded or grafted, but the most of them are budded, because this seems the easier way to produce them.

As to the varieties, there is little really definite knowledge to guide one in the selection. There are many that are excellent in quality, having their shells, sweet kernels and of large size, but, their bearing qualities are not known, definitely, except in very rare cases. Some have produced good crops but over how large a territory, under what variations of climate and how constantly they will bear is yet to be determined by further trial. The only wise thing to do now is, to plant the best nuts and the best budded or grafted trees, in the richest soil on the farm, care for them as for other orchard trees and await results.

One word of warning is necessary. There are many a number of scamps digging up wild seedling pecan trees and selling them for budded or grafted trees and only the most reliable nurseries should be trusted.

See note on Illinois orchards in October Fruit Grower. Are you posted on them? I interviewed a man from Jerseyville on bluffs of Mississippi river.

Reply: Yes, it is as he says and not exaggerated. I have seen the orchards there repeatedly.

Please give me the best plan of manufacturing vinegar from cider in large quantities.

Reply: Orange Judd company, New York, have a book on cider making and vinegar.

H. E. Van Daman.

### The Apple Orchard.

There is no doubt of the desirable possibilities in the future of the apple in New Hampshire, says American Agriculturist. The fact that there is in this state now an orchard of no mean proportions, lately set, and said to contain six thousand apple trees, is evident proof that one man, at least, has a live faith in results.

It is praiseworthy that some of our influential friends are taking advance steps in protecting and providing a forest for the future covering of our hills and mountains, but why not take similar steps to plant trees which will bear fruit, at least once in two years, as to plant altogether pine and spruce, which want thirty to fifty years to produce a full harvest, and then, like the Irishman who had a kicking heifer, that he could not milk, said to his neighbor, whom he had promised to supply with milk: "Faith, and yer'll have to be takin' the heifer, too, if yer git the milk."

Practice builds on the plans laid down by principle.

A strong man is weak if he has no faith in himself.

To put out another's sun will not increase your own.

The steeple will last no longer than the foundation.

An iceberg in the pulpit cannot kindle a fire in the pews.

God's estimate of us will not be influenced by our advertising.

The Christian who borrows religion will never have any to return.

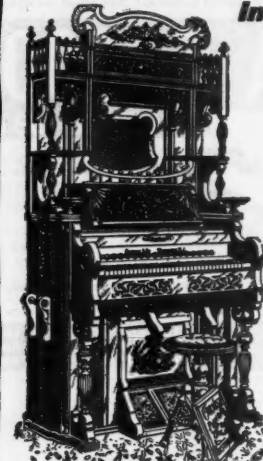
It is safer to throw back the switch than to pray God to save the train.—Ram's Horn.

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Address  
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## An Addition to Our Family.

Green's Fruit Grower family is a very interesting one. Its members are scattered all over the continent, and have for some time numbered about 84,000. We have just purchased Garden & Farm, formerly published at Chicago, also American Girl, formerly published at Cincinnati, O. These publications add to the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower many thousands and families. Garden & Farm and American Girl subscribers will from this date on receive Green's Fruit Grower in place of those publications to which they originally subscribed. Green's Fruit Grower will be sent in place of Garden & Farm and American Girl, which will no longer be published. We state this in explanation to these subscribers so that they may understand why it is that they are receiving and will continue to receive Green's Fruit Grower from this date. Notice that all dues for subscriptions should now be paid to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and not to Garden & Farm and American Girl.





Many of the remarks that I have made in regard to your becoming a member of the Stock Exchange will apply to your suggestion about becoming a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Many people hold that no honest man can be a member of this board, claiming that by the deals made there the price of corn, wheat, oats, rye, and other products was unduly depressed or raised to the detriment of the honest farmer. This is undoubtedly a mistaken idea. Surely there are exceptional instances where some wild speculator may attempt to corner the market and thus do himself and others injury, but the general trend of the Chicago Board of Trade in my opinion is helpful to the farmer. When the farmers of the great country have harvested and thrashed their wheat, it is gathered by the million bushels in vast store houses, called elevators, which are scattered freely over the great western plains and farmers at once get cash for their product. How do these local buyers get their cash to pay the farmer thus readily? The entire capital of the local buyers may be tied up in the store house they have constructed, which may cost from ten to one hundred thousand dollars; they may have no cash of their own to pay for the million bushels of wheat which they store in their elevators. But here the beneficial workings of the Board of Trade come into play. As the local store house is filled with grain the amount is reported to the Chicago Board of Trade and the grain is sold there for future delivery; thus you will see reported in the daily papers, September wheat sold at a certain price, October wheat at a different price, November, December, January, etc., all at different prices. These sales for future delivery made to European millers as to American millers and dealers, furnish the local elevator men with funds to quickly pay the farmer for his product. The price of the grain for future delivery is fixed by the supply and by the foreign and domestic demand. Sometimes the price is lower than it should be, in which case the Board of Trade buyers profit thereby.

#### Red Raspberry Notes.

Cuthbert red raspberry makes ten times as much sucker plants as does the Loudon, therefore Cuthbert plants are always sold cheaper than Loudon and always will be. The color of Loudon is brighter and more attractive than Cuthbert, and the quality of Loudon is better. Loudon is the most productive red raspberry of all kinds ever introduced. And yet it is rather a dwarfish grower as compared with some others. The Columbian is not equal to Shaffer in quality, is not so bright in color, and is no larger or more productive than Shaffer; on the whole I prefer Shaffer to the Columbian. It was discovered and introduced by Green's Nursery Company. A few years ago everybody planted red raspberries largely about Rochester and elsewhere, thus the price of the fruit declined. Before this red raspberries sold at fifteen and eighteen cents per quart. This past season red raspberries again became scarce since few people are planting them and the price again returned to fifteen and eighteen cents per quart at Rochester, N. Y. At this price there is no more profitable fruit than red raspberries and there is seldom danger of an over supply. Everybody this year was calling for red raspberries without being able to secure a supply.

The same may be said of black cap raspberries, which a few years ago were grown by the hundred acre tracts in Western New York for evaporating purposes and for selling when fresh picked. This tremendous planting caused low prices, which discouraged many growers, who went out of the business, causing a scarcity of black raspberries the past season, when they sold at ten and twelve cents per quart here. We advise our friends to set out new plantations of both black and red raspberries, since they are always in demand and can be grown in abundance,

Then again if the price is fixed higher than it should be they lose. Supposing that none of this vast machinery was at work. How would the local buyer who owns an elevator or store house get his grain to market? It takes time to move this vast amount of grain, the amount of which is almost inconceivable. Thousands of immense steamships, made especially for this work, are occupied in moving this grain upon the lakes, and hundreds of thousands of cars upon the railroads, and yet it takes many months to move the great bulk to the mills and to the seaport. If the local buyer could not realize on his purchase until his grain reached the mills or the seaport he would require immense capital such as few of them possess.

I have peculiar ideas of life. We have but one life to live, though many people act as though they were to live forever. The fact is we are brief residents of this earth. We soon pass away and others occupy our places. Considering the brevity of life how important that we should make the most of it, and how can we make the most of life if we adopt such a business as you suggest in becoming a member of the Stock Exchange or Chicago Board of Trade? Our Creator intended that we should live our natural life each day, enjoy each day as it comes and goes, but many people make slaves of themselves in order to gather together large sums of money which are burdensome rather than helpful.

In contrast with the strenuous life of the brokers, I cannot help thinking of that New England philosopher who, endowed with a modest competency, built himself a rough cabin on a wooded mountain side, and lived there alone in close communion with nature. He lived on the plainest food, roved about the valley, streams and forests at will, enjoying perfect health, studying nature, and making companions of the squirrels, woodchucks, rabbits, birds and insects, as well as the flowers, plants, trees and vines that grew so abundantly about him. I should prefer the seclusion of this philosopher to the anxious and hurried life of the stock or grain broker.

at moderate prices. The black raspberries can be grown much cheaper than the red raspberries. Kansas is one of the largest and best of the black berries. Conrath is perhaps the best of the early black raspberries. Every garden should have a row or two of red and black raspberries as well as a row of blackberries and currants, and it may be well to suggest here a row or grape vine along a trellis placed beside the garden fence.

Before paint is cleaned it should be thoroughly dusted, and all crevices and corners brushed out with a stiff brush. Then it should be washed with a soft flannel cloth dipped in warm water in which borax has been dissolved. Scrub any places which are much soiled with a stiff brush and wipe them dry with a flannel cloth. It is an easy matter to scrub paint off. It is always a mistake to use alkali or sand soaps in cleaning paint. Take care to scrub the paint in the direction of the grain of the wood.

#### Farm Hand Wanted.

Green's Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., desire to secure the services of a trustworthy, married man to occupy a house upon the nursery farm. It is not necessary that this man should be experienced in nursery work, but he should be experienced in all kinds of farm work and should be able to send testimonials as to his honesty, efficiency and faithfulness. Please state age, number of children in the family and how old they are, with full particulars.

If I but dared to lift the veil That hides your once fond heart from me. Shorn of disguise would I find that For mine it still beats tenderly? If you but cared to lift the veil That hides my heart from your dear eyes, You'd find love waiting there for you, Sadder perhaps, yet scarce more wise. —Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by Mabel Cornelia Matson.

## WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Green's Fruit Grower the ones we publish this month for the benefit of our readers, speak in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes on Nov. 2, 1901: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."



MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

We often see a friend, a relative, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

#### The Effect of the Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root.

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement in my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too much in praise of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

43% West High St.

W. F. Lohr.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTE.—If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

## 9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN



With our Folding Sawing Machine, Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 8 1/2, 9 1/2 or 11 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. GUARANTEE.—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalog showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## SENT ON 3 DAYS' TRIAL

# FREE!

## THE Co-RO-NA MEDICATOR Cures Catarrh

Head-Colds, Pains and Hoarseness in the Head, Partial Deafness, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, La Grippe, and all Diseases of the air passages by Inhalation. The most perfect appliance ever offered.

#### SPECIAL OFFER.

For a short time I will mail to any reader naming this paper one of my new improved Co-RO-NA MEDICATORS with medicines for a quick home cure, on 3 days' trial FREE. If it gives perfect satisfaction, send me \$1.00 (half price), if not, return it at the expired time, which will cost you only 3 cents postage. Could any proposition be fairer? Address

E. J. WORST,

19 Elmore Block, ASHLAND, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of Catarrh, or are easy to take cold, you should send for a Co-RO-NA on the easy terms offered. In writing be sure to name this paper. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.





A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.  
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.  
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1902.



How about the supply of kindling  
wood?

Where is that tool chest, or have you  
none? If not you are not up to date.

Don't trust to luck; you will have to  
earn whatever you achieve.

Be just in your dealings. There is  
money in it as well as much soul satis-  
faction.

You would sleep better and enjoy life  
better if you do a little good work for  
others every day.

The ditches at Green's farm have to be  
looked after continually; the outlets are  
liable to get clogged. See if the water  
has free opportunity for escape at your  
outlets.

Do you possess health? If you do you  
possess that which many people would  
pay millions of dollars for.

Have you made any mistakes this  
year? If you have not you should be  
ashamed of yourself, for all enterprising  
people make mistakes.

Now buy good warm woolen blankets,  
as many blankets as you have horses.  
Keep your horses blanketed when they  
are standing out of doors.

If you have friends who want to earn  
money this fall and winter tell them to  
write Green's Fruit Grower for condi-  
tions on which they will pay them \$15.00  
per week for getting subscribers.

Have you put away the hoes, spades,  
cultivators, plows and other tools  
where they will keep in good condition  
until spring? Do not fail to grease the  
iron-work so that it will not rust. How  
much harder it is to work with a rusty  
hoe or shovel, plow or cultivator. Oil  
is not good to prevent rust since it  
evaporates, or may contain acid. Use  
grease that is unsalted. Wagon grease  
may do.

If you are short of straw store it in  
the barn where it will keep much better  
and last much longer than if left in the  
stack.

The season has come again when fruits  
are ripening and the friends of Green's  
Fruit Grower are sending numerous  
packages of apples, peaches, pears,  
grapes, plums and other fruits for iden-  
tification. Often our editor will find his  
desk largely covered with beautiful red  
apples, rosy cheeked peaches, bloom-  
dusted cluster of grapes and other at-  
tractive fruits. The trouble is that our  
friends send these packages without  
marking the name of the sender upon  
the box as they should. Often the boxes  
of fruit come without any letter or the  
letter comes telling about the fruit but  
the fruit does not arrive, hence the fill-  
ing of the editor's desk with packages  
waiting for letters or letters waiting for  
packages. It is the business of the  
pomological department at Washington,  
D. C., to attend to such correspondence  
as this, therefore, will you kindly send  
your specimens of fruit to Colonel G. B.  
Brackett, Washington, D. C., who will  
gladly answer all inquiries.

California has an olive orchard em-  
bracing fifteen hundred acres which is  
just coming into bearing. Two thousand  
acres this year will also be planted to  
olives. From the large seven-year-old  
orchard this year was made one thou-  
sand two hundred tons of olive oil and  
fifty thousand gallons of pickles. The

older the trees are the more fruit they  
bear. There are trees in California one  
hundred and forty years old that are yet  
bearing.

Are you doing your best to save the  
manure upon your place? If you are  
not you are not practicing good economy.  
There are many rural people who are  
economical in every way but who are  
wasteful of manure. This is owing to  
the lack of knowledge as to how easily  
manure is wasted by leaching and by ex-  
posure, how to properly care for it, etc.  
The sooner manure can be removed from  
the stable and spread upon the land  
where it is needed the less will be the  
waste. The ideal method is to load the  
manure from the stables of the horses  
and cows directly upon the wagon each  
day and draw and spread it upon the  
field where it is most needed.

Mrs. Saddle Williams Fenton, a sub-  
scriber to Green's Fruit Grower, has  
started a local paper of her own, on her  
own account, and a brisk paper it is.

Prof. Van Deman refers readers of  
Green's Fruit Grower who are looking for  
information in regard to cold storage  
house for storing apples and other fruits  
to Bulletin 55 of the Vermont Experiment  
Station, at Burlington, Vt., and to Bul-  
letin 74 of the West Virginia Experiment  
Station at Morgantown, W. Va.

Green's Fruit Grower is often asked  
whether it is well to fill out spaces where  
trees are missing in old orchards with  
young trees. So far as it concerns the  
growth and welfare of those trees in such  
a locality there is no objection to filling  
out the ground in this way. The young  
trees will grow as well there as else-  
where, providing the ground is enriched  
and kept cultivated or mulched. One  
difficulty in planting young trees in old  
orchards is that the old orchards are  
plowed carelessly, and are sometimes  
pastured. In that case young trees  
would be injured, therefore it may be a  
good rule to plant the young orchard in  
an enclosure by itself.

Look out for mice in your piano. We  
bought a new piano recently and after  
a month or two employed a piano tuner  
who found refuse of chestnuts in the  
piano. He said he would have to charge  
us a dollar or two extra for injury the  
mouse and moth had done to the piano.  
A few months after we employed an-  
other piano tuner and he found the same  
refuse in the piano and had to charge us  
extra money for clearing out the mice.  
We had forgotten that we had paid one

man for the mouse business until after  
the second tuner had gone. We are go-  
ing to fool the next piano tuner who  
comes along and wants to charge us for  
the work of this same mouse.

Nurserymen who cannot get their  
share of trade by legitimate methods are  
continually inventing fraudulent methods  
for securing orders from their particular  
nursery. One of these schemes has been  
to proclaim far and wide that no ser-  
viceable apple tree can be secured un-  
less it is grafted on whole apple root. In-  
telligent nurserymen have not been  
fooled by this statement, but thousands  
of inexperienced orchardists over the  
country have believed these statements  
were true, and thus have been induced  
to place their orders with those nur-  
series who claim to graft on whole roots,  
but who probably did not do so. The  
Practical Fruit Grower has shown that  
apple trees grafted on whole roots are in  
no respect any better than others but are  
worse, for the reason that such trees  
grafted on whole apple roots send up  
numerous suckers that are a serious an-  
noyance to the orchardist, whereas those  
propagated in the ordinary manner do  
not send up such suckers.

Prof. W. L. Howard, of the Missouri  
State Agricultural College, says on the  
subject of Whole and Piece Roots: "Ex-  
periments conducted by the government  
fruit stations, after experience with four  
years' growth, conclude there is no dif-  
ference in the growth and vitality of a  
tree, whether grown from whole or piece  
root graft and that whether nursery  
stock is called whole root or piece root."

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower  
asks whether it will be possible for him  
to succeed at farming. He has had no  
experience, having spent all of his life in  
a city.

Reply: I will say there is not much  
in farming for one inexperienced, at  
least not much as compared with fruit  
growing. If you go onto a farm I ad-  
vise you to take a smallish farm, and  
combine farming with fruit growing.  
Farming will give you a start. I think  
you will rely on fruit growing after you  
get started. Do not feel that you must  
buy expensive land near a city, since you  
may be able to do just as well if you  
are near flourishing villages. Be care-  
ful to get good soil and avoid low wet  
land. Do not buy a farm until you get  
some good practical farmer to look it  
over with you and advise you in regard  
to it. Buy land having on it buildings.  
I received a letter to-day from a sub-  
scriber in Carlsbad, New Mexico, who  
sends me a photograph of his peach

trees. He says he has sixty bearing  
trees, irrigated, from which he sold  
\$400.00 worth of fruit this year. This is  
of course an exception but I can assure  
you there is more money in growing  
fruits than in any other occupancy of  
the soil.

## ADVICE ABOUT PLANTING ORCHARDS.

A subscriber at Troy, N. Y., asks  
Green's Fruit Grower for advice, as to  
what he shall plant and how much in  
orchards. I reply as follows: Thanks  
for your recent favor of fifty cents for  
our paper, etc. Your Hudson River val-  
ley has long been a valuable place for  
growing fruits, but I am not familiar  
enough with the locality about Troy to  
state positively about the soil there. I  
advise you to learn what others are do-  
ing and how they are succeeding in  
growing various kinds of fruit. This is  
the best possible course to pursue. If  
you find they are succeeding there in  
growing beautiful apples, or peaches or  
other fruits it is reasonably safe to as-  
sume that you can succeed as well. I  
advise every one to begin fruit growing  
on a moderate scale; this is the way I  
began, then you can gain experience as  
you advance. This is particularly desir-  
able if you have not ready cash to in-  
vest.

A good apple orchard is a good invest-  
ment when well located and properly  
cared for. I would select elevated land  
rather than low land. I have found it  
wise to plant not all cherries, or apples,  
or pears, but some of all these items.  
This divides the picking season so that  
not so much help is required. The cher-  
ries ripening earlier can be picked be-  
fore the peaches come on, and peaches  
can be picked before the apples come on,  
but if the entire orchard is in cherries, or  
in peaches you can see that it would re-  
quire a larger force to harvest and mar-  
ket the fruit.

I take pleasure in sending you the  
booklet "How We Made the Old Farm  
Pay" giving my personal experience.

I mail you to-day a peach from a tree  
received by mail as a premium with  
Green's Fruit Grower three years ago.  
This locality is not suitable for grow-  
ing peaches since our winters are exceed-  
ingly cold, the thermometer often going  
twenty degrees below zero. I planted  
this tree in a flower bed on the south  
side of the house where it would be well  
protected. I was surprised that it lived  
and blossomed last year. This spring it  
was full of blossoms and bore forty large  
and beautiful peaches, one of which I  
sent you. Everybody in town, who is  
interested at all in fruits, has gone wild  
over these beautiful peaches and say  
they would gladly plant them if the  
trees would bear like this for them.  
The tree has made such marvelous  
growth this summer I am afraid it will  
be more easily injured by the coming  
winter. Would you advise me to trim  
it back; if so when?—Mrs. M. H. D.,  
Dexter, Me.

Reply:—Any tree that has made an  
extraordinary growth is more liable to  
ripen its wood late in the fall, and some-  
what imperfectly, leaving the branches  
in less favorable condition for standing  
the severe winter than if the growth  
had been moderate and had matured  
early in the fall. Pruning this fall  
would not help the tree; next spring I  
should cut back a portion of the new  
growth; that is, clip off the ends of the  
various twigs or branches six to twelve  
inches.

Autumn, the most beautiful season of  
the year, is at hand and winter is ap-  
proaching. How much can be done upon  
the farm at this season preparatory for  
the cold blasts of winter, which will soon  
appear. How about the walks and drive-  
ways about your house and barns? Dur-  
ing fall and spring rains is it muddy  
there? If so now is a good season to  
draw numerous loads of gravel, making  
those walks and driveways passable at  
all seasons of the year. This is just  
what I am doing to-day on my place, and  
the kind of work I am doing every fall.

Are your farm buildings in good con-  
dition to keep your family and your live  
stock warm and comfortable during the  
coming winter? I ask this question be-  
cause I have seen farm houses and farm  
barns with numerous boards off the sides  
of the buildings. I have known such  
boards to remain absent for years at a  
time, allowing the cold winds and sleet  
to beat in. Are the roofs of your build-  
ings in good condition, or do they leak  
during the rainy season? The question  
most often to be decided is, "what shall  
I do with the leaky shingle roof?" It is  
hazardous taking the roof off my house  
or barn since heavy rains are liable to  
occur. Whatever you do never try to  
save money on the roof since only the  
best kind of roof is profitable. Cheap  
roofs are an abomination.



THE publisher of Green's Fruit Grower has tried an ex-  
periment the past year. The experiment has been ex-  
pensive and was entered upon with hesitancy. We  
allude to the changes made, reducing the size of the  
pages, increasing the number of the pages, and printing  
upon better and far more expensive paper. This ex-  
periment has cost us a large sum of money and will very  
largely reduce our profits for the present, but our expec-  
tation is that this experiment will be appreciated by our readers in  
such a way as to largely increase our circulation. In this we have  
not been disappointed. We have never received so many subscrip-  
tions at this season of the year as we have during the past few  
months, and our advertising patronage has increased, so that we  
feel greatly encouraged. We promise to make Green's Fruit Grower  
better than ever for the coming year, and urge upon our friends  
to send in their subscriptions without delay for 1903. Tell your  
friends that if they will subscribe NOW, we will make no charge  
for the issues between now and January. They will get all the  
issues up to January and their subscription will be dated from Jan-  
uary 1st, all for Fifty Cents, and they will get a valuable pre-  
mium as offered in our premium list. We have not failed to im-  
prove Green's Fruit Grower every year, and we have plans for the  
coming year that will surprise our readers.

We want young people and older people to engage in work for us  
in their own locality this fall and winter, and we propose to pay suit-  
able persons who come to us well recommended, \$15.00 per week  
for their services in getting us subscribers. We wish you who read  
these lines to apply to us for the conditions of this offer without de-  
lay. Tell your friends that we will send them Green's Fruit Grower  
five years for \$1.00, or three months on trial for ten cents,  
or, we will send Green's Fruit Grower with Frank Leslie's Maga-  
zine fourteen months and the Frank Leslie Lithograph Calen-  
dar, all for \$1.00, which is the price of Leslie's Monthly alone.  
Also, tell them that we will send Green's Fruit Grower one year,  
also their choice of Green's books, described on another page of this  
issue, for fifty cents. When you send us your subscription or a  
club of subscribers, or write us on any subject, please tell us what  
you think of our magazine and if you have any suggestions to make  
about the reading matter, or new departments that you would like  
to see introduced. We want to hear from all our subscribers fre-  
quently and thus come into close contact with them.

Will you do us a great favor? We want you to send us your  
renewal of subscription NOW. This will aid us very much in  
many ways and will be greatly appreciated.

See our Combination and Premium Offers on another page.





## The Care of Children.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. I.

In the September number of Green's Fruit Grower are given fourteen rules for children's food. On the whole these rules are good, but after having the care of children as mother, aunt, grand and great-grandmother, I take exceptions to rules 4, 9 and 14. It is difficult to make an ironclad rule to govern all children alike. For example, Rule 4 says, "Never tempt the appetite." It sometimes happens a child gets up in the morning, or comes in from play peevish, with no inclination for food. At such times a cup of savory broth with bread or crackers, or some other simple food to tempt the appetite sets the child all right, and sometimes prevents a day of sickness. Again, Rule 9, "No food between meals." If one has supervision of several children they will often see one, or even all irritable, peevish or quarrelsome. Call the peevish ones in, or call all together, give a plain lunch, harmony will prevail and no bad effects follow. We often see mothers, rock, toss and even carry the babe about to keep it quiet until the stated feeding time comes, when simple nourishing food is what nature is calling for. Good sound sense is better than prescribed rules in most cases. Rule 14, if one understands what motherhood means in every sense of the term she will see at once that it is not possible to care for others of the family without bringing the little one to the highchair at the table and oversee all at once. By judicious management the little one eats only its plain food, and by the time it is three years of age will have learned nice table manners, while the rest of the family enjoy the cunning ways of a happy babe. Of course in a family where there is at all times a nurse for the children this rule might do, but even then we do not enjoy our family as well as when all come cheerfully to the table together.

## SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS.

Watch Your Canned Fruit.—I hasten to tell you this for my neighbor has just been obliged to throw out half a dozen cans. Some cans will spoil, take all the pains you may. This has been the case ever since Zeomans put his cans, that you had to wax the tops, on the market. Why we cannot tell. If porcelain tops are depressed it is a good sign; if they rise up it looks bad. If juice begins to ooze from any it is well to use it at once, or before it really ferments. The juice of strawberries may be strained off, cooked down thick and later put with apple or quince jelly; the fruit put with some other marmalade. Cherries may be dried on plates, not much use of scalding and canning over when once found to be defective, but may all be saved if taken in time.

Double Width Sheeting.—Several years ago when wide sheeting came into use there was a question whether it would wear as well as the single width. We

tried it with single width of about the same quality, giving each kind the same use. That with the seam through the center wore decidedly the better, being whole when the other was worn out. The salvage and seam strengthens, while the labor of sewing is more than made up by its folding so much truer, and then too, the careful housewife will, when nearly worn, turn the out edges to the middle and make the sheets wear much longer.

Cleaning Pillow Ticks.—Housekeepers use pillows with ticks decidedly soiled, because they dread the bother of emptying the ticks to wash. This is seldom necessary; ticks may be nicely cleaned by laying the pillow on a table, on the back porch, and scrubbing with a brush wet often in warm suds. Fels Naptha soap is very good for this purpose. When you have gone over the pair commence with the first one to rinse, two waters should be used for this. Hang pillows in the shade to dry, beating often. They will be light and fluffy as when renovated by steam. Feather beds may be cleaned in the same manner, but are more difficult to handle, being so heavy.

Light Stove Griddles.—We hear stove dealers extol the heavy castings of their wares, as proof will show the weight of the griddle. This may be all right with the body of a stove, but if you once think of the many times in a day the cook lifts the griddles you will see to it that she has light ones, especially on parts most in use. This fact came to me very forcibly, when, after using an oil stove with light castings I turned to the heavy range. As griddles were the same size I was not long in changing, and wondered why I had not done so before. They may not last as long, but when they are gone there are more. Even so simple a thing as a "stove-hook" should be light and handy. My favorite one is wrought iron, eighteen inches long, nicely shaped by a handy blacksmith. It is durable and if I wish to stir the fire it is always ready.

Syrup Pails.—The up to date grocer has become tired of waiting for anything so "slow as molasses in winter" and it is now put up in pails holding from one to four quarts. Do not throw these pails on the rubbish pile, but take off the band which partially covers the top, by running a file over the edge, rolling off the band with a pair of pincers. This leaves a convenient pail for use in the kitchen. When cooking for a small family the work may be done much easier if, in place of heavy iron kettles, agate or even tin kettles or basins are used to cook vegetables. In all kinds of housework aim to learn the easiest way of doing the work well. You may almost acquire a sleight of hand.

## Aunt Hannah's Advice.

My Dear Aunt: There are two gentlemen who call frequently and pay me particular attention; one of them is an elderly man who has been a friend of my family for many years, and has been paying me about the same attention for the last six years. The other, a younger man, is a new acquaintance. He seems to be deeply interested in me, but he does not know what to make of the attention of the older friend, whom he almost always meets when he calls upon me in the evening. I am deeply interested in this young man, and fear that he will stop his visits, thinking that I may be engaged to the other friend. What would you advise me to do in this instance?—Josephine.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I have known many instances of this kind, where a man who has no intention of marrying a girl makes frequent calls upon her and keeps away other young men who are earnestly searching for a wife, and who desire to establish a home. Such men as this do great injustice to the young ladies they thus call upon. If your older friend had sense, or was deeply interested in your welfare, he would call less often, when he sees that there are other men who may become more deeply interested in you than he is or ever will be, but such men are selfish. They take pleasure in your company, but do not seem to care whether their conduct keeps away other men or not. This is a delicate affair to manage and you will have to use considerable tact. I should say to the younger man, that the other gentleman is simply a friend of the family who is more like a brother than anything else, or intimate in some way that there is no particular attachment between you. I think this might be done with tact so as to set matters right. If not, perhaps your mother or some member of your family could give the older visitor a hint on the subject. I know of an instance where a bachelor of forty years called almost daily upon a young lady, and a younger man, who was seeking for a wife, was discouraged by the attention of the older man and finally ceased his visits, though he appeared to

be interested in the young lady. The bachelor is now sixty years old and had no idea of marrying at the time and should have known better than to have done the young lady this injustice.

My Dear Aunt:—There are two young men paying me attention. Both are from good families and interest me very much. One is sedate, earnest and serious, and impresses me as having a kind heart. He is attentive to business, and seems to be a rising young man. The other is far more dashing and brilliant, playing upon several instruments, and is a fine conversationalist, but I am impressed with the fact that he is more flippant and is not a man possessing as much character as the other I have mentioned. Which of these two young men would you advise me to choose for a husband?—Maude.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—A gay companion in youth is attractive. Young people like to laugh, like to be amused, like to have a good time, but let me assure you that earnestness and seriousness are the basis of great characters. As you advance in years you will appreciate more the good qualities of your more modest friend. Remember that in selecting a husband you are not selecting a playmate. You are not choosing a lifelong partner simply to be a picnic companion, a summer's day friend, but a friend in the darkest hours of sickness and trial, such as every one must experience during a life time. There are people who are serious and yet witty and brilliant, but we must not expect too much of our friends, and must not expect all good qualities combined in one. To be brilliant, witty and accomplished is all very well providing a young man has other characteristics of greater importance. Many young girls make the fatal mistake of choosing for a lifetime companion one who simply amuses by his accomplishments.

My Dear Aunt:—I have several gentlemen acquaintances who call frequently, and the one I like best is objected to by my parents. What would you advise me to do?—Josephine.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—I should consider long and well the advice of my parents in this important affair. The fact that a young girl fancies a young man, is no indication that he is the one best adapted to make her life happy. When you are ten years older you might select a man entirely different. Remember that your father and mother have had far more experience in life than you have and they are better able to judge of character. It is far better that you should never marry, than that you should marry one not calculated to make you a good husband.

My Dear Aunt:—The young man to whom I am engaged to be married has been called away to a distant country, to be gone for several years. I am greatly pained at this parting and desire to ask whether my affection or his is liable to suffer from this long separation?—Mary.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—In deep nature separations of this kind will simply intensify affection. With shallow men or girls separation is liable to lessen love. There are young men so light and frivolous, that often when they are not living in the same neighborhood with the young lady to whom they are engaged, they are continually falling in love with some other girl. I should expect the affection of such a man as this to wane during a long absence. But I do not consider your affair serious since if your character is not sufficiently substantial to endure this absence and separation, you are scarcely fitted to be the wife of a good, strong, earnest man. If his character is so lacking that he cannot endure this long separation and still remain faithful, he is not the man to make a noble woman happy. Therefore, accept this separation as a test of your mutual love.

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## CLOTHS

Dear Aunt Hannah.—I have it on my mind to ask you if you would really think it unmanly, or out of place for a woman, who had become well acquainted with a man, and understood him well, and approved of his character and habits, to let him know it. Not by fawning fascinations, but as Ruth said to Naomi, "Where thou goest I will go, where they stayest I will stay. The Lord do so to me if aught but death us part." Or, perhaps in more modern phrase, "Sir, I think that I am not averse to you, and believe you to be one with whom I could, in the most solemn tie, lead a happy life." In after life this might prevent the "it might have been" breathed by many a man and woman.—Olive Branch.

Reply.—Your question is, in brief, the old one which is, "should women propose marriage or should proposing be left entirely with the men?" My opinion is that men will do most of the proposing for many years to come as they have in the past, and yet where a marriageable woman is well pleased with a marriageable man the probabilities are that she will give him sufficient encouragement to make proposal very easy, or in other words, she will pave the way. No, I do not think that as a rule women should propose marriage, and yet possibly there may be exceptional cases where it would be proper for her to do so.

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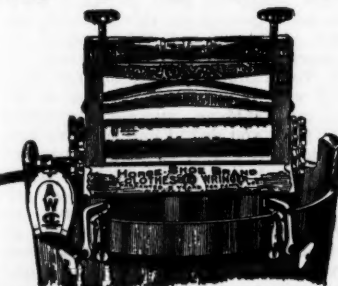
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Get together. This is the plan of earth and heaven, of flowers, birds, beasts and mankind. It was not intended that anything should stand alone, but that each should congregate with his fellows. There are the asters, daisies, milkweed, golden-rod, dandelion and thistle; they are called composite flowers, but a better word is they are "get together flowers." The blossom of each one of these flowers is a congregation of itself. You may not realize this fact until you see the dandelion blossom turning from gold to grayish white, floating away in the breeze in many disengaged parts, each one bearing a seed which seems to have wings. The same is true of the thistle and the other flowers I have named. They are "get together flowers." If they were not combinations of large numbers in one they would be too small to attract the bee, or to attract any boy or girl by their beauty. But by getting together in congregations they do so attract, and do much to beautify the garden, lawn, or landscape. These flowers teach us an important lesson. We may not be able to do much alone by ourselves as individuals, but if we get together, that is, if we join hands with numerous others in the Sabbath school, church or elsewhere, we may unitedly bring about great results. I once saw a monster locomotive standing upon the railroad track. It was drawing the fastest train ever started in this country, and was the largest and strongest locomotive up to date. It seemed as though nothing could withstand the power of that marvelous engine. A man, a horse, a cow upon the track would be swept away as easily as a fly, and yet a very strange thing occurred. There are few things smaller or more insignificant than a snow flake. Of itself alone a snow flake could not disturb the way of a single insect, or bird, but these snow flakes, whirled and tossed by the wind, get together by the million. The snow flakes gathered together in the valley through which the railroad ran and blocked the way of this mighty locomotive. The locomotive rushed at the congregation of snow flakes and made them fly to the right and to the left, but it soon came to a standstill and could go no further. Here are two illustrations of how much can be done by getting together and working in harmony. These are the thoughts, but not the words, of Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, reported from memory for Green's Fruit Grower. They will furnish a good text for a speech before your Sabbath school.

**Fall Plowing.**—I always do considerable fall plowing at Green's Fruit Farm. The fall season is usually one of greater leisure than the spring season, particularly if winter holds off late in approaching. Sod-land can always be safely and advantageously plowed in the fall. If you have sod-land that you contemplate planting to orchards or berry fields, if you plow it in the fall carefully and as deep as possible without turning up the sub-soil you can put this ground in fine condition for planting next spring. Heavy clay land is often improved in texture by fall plowing since it exposes the clods of clay to the frost which dissolves them and breaks them up much finer than any implement. Any less pliable soil than sod or clay lumps may be injured by fall plowing and there are few advantages in plowing such soil. In all fall plowing make the land somewhat narrow with dead furrows which will allow the water to pass off freely.

Rocks and stumps are to be found on almost every farm, which have been the means of breaking many a plow or harrow. This is a good season for digging out these obstructions. I have known large rocks to be broken by heating them very hot by burning brush or wood over them for several hours and then throwing several barrels of water upon the rocks suddenly but this plan does not always work, therefore, if rocks too large or lifting or drawing are encountered blasting powder or nitro glycerin should be used, but by an expert only. It is folly to wait for pine stumps to rot since they will last in the ground for generations.

### STARTING FRUIT GROWING.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks for information about fruit growing. His thought is to buy unimproved land for that purpose in Kentucky. I reply as follows: I advise you to buy improved land, if possible, and my opinion is that you can buy land with buildings already erected cheaper than you can erect them yourself. Unimproved land requires much work and, in my opinion, is the dearest land you can buy. I advise you to have a patch of strawberries, black and red raspberries, a few currants and gooseberries. This is the way I started in fruit growing, then I had money coming in all the time, and these small fruits, particularly strawberries, bear fruit very soon after planting, and this is just what the most of us want, ready money on the start. Then I would have some peach trees, plum, cherry and apple.

As to the amount of money you can secure from ten acres, so much depends upon the land, the culture and the good judgment you use in planting and selling that it is impossible for me to predict what your profits will be. I advise you not to expect too much, since it is better to be surprised pleasantly than to be disappointed in the end. Remember that there are years when fruits are a partial failure, as they were this year, on account of late spring frosts. Before planting you should learn where you are to market your fruits, and whether there are villages or towns near by where you can sell berries, currants and other fruits. You should not pay over \$100.00 an acre for ordinary farm land improved, but I paid \$150.00 an acre for twenty acres of superior land, with house and barn, the past season, but that is a high price for land for fruit growing, or farming. I will send you one of my books giving you my early experience which will answer many of your questions.

### PROF. VAN DEMAN ON THE WAR PATH.

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker Professor Van Deman waxed hot in his pursuit of a certain Ohio nursery firm, which is represented as selling apple trees guaranteed three years old and to bear fruit the next year after transplanting. Also a gooseberry grafted on a shrub which looks like an oak tree, the leaves of which currant worms do not disturb, and which never fails to bear fruit, and will bear the next year after planting, berries an inch in diameter. Also a plum so fuzzy curculio will not bite into it. Also a peach, red to the pit, so very hardy it never fails to bear fruit. Also pear trees grafted on Honey Locust that will bear the first year after planting. Also a strawberry that will bear fruit until July 15th. Also a currant grafted on grape vines which makes the currant larger and keeps off the currant worm. Also a transparent blackberry that has no hard core, also a tree rose guaranteed to bear three different kinds of roses. Also several apples that bear the first year after planting.

Prof. Van Deman sums the matter up as follows: It does seem remarkable that western Ohio is the headquarters of many of the most shameful nursery frauds in the world. There are some good, honest nurserymen there, for I have long known them to be such, but there are others there and elsewhere who are a disgrace to the nursery business. This "concern" is new to me, and I do not say that there is not a shadow of truth in some of the things the alleged agent is claiming, but it is only a shadow and a very thin one at that.

The R. N. Y. editor remarks as follows: Van Deman gets after another nursery rogue this week. The stories this rascal tells about his fruit are the worst we have heard. Strange, isn't it, that such scamps can go about the country, right into the shadow of the reliable home nursery and sell their worthless stuff? If a man wants to buy such trash to experiment with we can have no objection to his doing so, but we shall continue to play the rogue's march on these so-called agents!

Leaves that are falling and flying about in the autumn winds are exceedingly valuable for many purposes. They will keep out frost better than anything else I know of. Sometimes the farmer must bank up around his house in the winter, particularly the north side. How much better are leaves than manure which is often used there. If you wish to keep the frost from fruit, piles of potatoes, carrots, beets, etc., nothing is better than leaves, placed first over the fruit or vegetable, then earth. Leaves are worth saving as bedding and are absorbent in stables. Cover the beds of tulips, crocuses and other bulbs that you planted this fall, with leaves and the bulbs will be rooting nearly all winter beneath them.

**The Flemish Beauty Pear.**—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has had several specimens of this large and beautiful pear sent him for identification, which indicates that this variety is not well known throughout the country, and yet it is an old variety that has been grown by many people for many years. It really is one of the hardiest of all varieties of pears and is recommended for that reason for the North and Northwest. The fruit is of large size, skin greenish covered with a bright blush on one side. This pear is almost sweet and is of delicious quality, though the flesh is not so fine grain as some pears. It is an abundant bearer, and being highly colored Flemish Beauty should be a popular market pear. It ripens October 1st and sells well in market. I know no reason why Flemish Beauty should not be better known and largely planted. It succeeds both as dwarf and standard.

I must continue to urge upon our readers the necessity of covering each strawberry plant and each grape vine with a small forkful of straw manure or litter before winter approaches. This is particularly necessary if these plants or vines have been transplanted this fall, since it will prevent their being heaved out by frost during the winter and early spring. All trees that have been planted this fall should be banked up about the base after planting, as high as possible.

A slight difference in the peculiarity of a variety of fruit will make a vast difference in its value as a market variety. The stem of an apple would seem to the inexperienced to be an unimportant item, and yet it is of vast importance. I have before me an Alexander apple, a large specimen with short stem; in my other hand I hold a Rome Beauty apple, equally large with a stem more than twice as long. This simple variation in the length of a fruit stem might make a difference of a million dollars in the value of an apple crop of this country, assuming that the Rome Beauty was largely grown over a wide extent of territory. The short stemmed is far more likely to be blown off by the winds than the long stemmed apple. Every autumn orchards are subject to severe gales, and whereas a large portion of the short stemmed apples might be blown off the long stemmed apples would remain hanging on the branches.

I can tell you how I covered shingled roofs upon large barns this season. The shingles were fairly good, but they were blowing off occasionally and there were some holes in the roofs. I bought rolls of tarred paper, not the cheap kind, but that composed of four layers of tarred paper, bound together with tar, the outer surface being covered with asphalt, over which fine white gravel was emptied thickly. This roofing material was laid in courses upon the roof, one lapping over the other, all being laid over the shingles, none of the shingles being removed. Such roofing as this may be as expensive as shingles, but it does not cost nearly as much to put it on. My neighbors are watching this roof to see if it is durable, if it is they intend to use it on their own buildings. On a large new building just erected at my city place one hundred feet square, sided with corrugated iron, is a flat roof covered with four layers of felt tarred paper. Over this the best quality of hot pitch is applied as thick as it will lie on the roof and on this, while hot, gravel is poured. I have used this kind of a roof on many flat roofed buildings with good success. Iron roofs, that is corrugated iron roofs, would be all right if they could be kept from rusting. There is no trouble in keeping the outer side free from rust by painting every year, but it is impossible to paint the under side, therefore if rust gets in there the roof will not last so long. Such iron roofing should be painted with two coats on the under side before putting it on.

The nutting season has arrived. Perhaps you can remember how you used to enjoy nutting when you were a child. Nuts are valuable as food and coming generations will use them in the place of meat, since they are more healthful than meat and the supply of meat will not last long in this world the way things are going now. Would not your children be pleased if you had a grove of sweet chestnuts upon your farm that were well laden with thorny burrs now that were beginning to open? If not, they would be queer children. I have such a chestnut grove upon my fruit farm, and yet the soil there is not sandy enough for chestnut trees to grow naturally. The fact is, chestnut trees will grow almost anywhere if the soil is not absolutely thick clay. Possibly you are located where the Pecan or English walnut can be planted; if so, you have bright prospects before you. A friend of mine in

Texas is growing Pecans largely. He has improved varieties nearly twice the usual size and of superior quality. I have engaged a bushel or two of these nuts from him which will be forwarded soon.

House cellars are not good places for storing quantities of apples. Such cellars are usually too warm. You should have a few barrels there with which to supply your family, but if you have to store fifty or a hundred barrels of winter apples which you intend to sell you should find a better storage room than the house cellar. Sometimes a barn cellar is preferable, but there the barrels may need covering with straw, or something of that kind to keep out the frost. Apples should be kept just as cold as possible and not freeze. I know of a man who keeps his apples in a room off from the cellar stable not very well protected. The frost often enters this room on the coldest nights, but when cold weather is anticipated he throws over the barrels strong canvas bags. He finds a little protection on those cold nights sufficient. By watching the weather he is able to keep his fruit there in remarkably fine condition until late in the spring.

What is the great mistake made by most people in packing fruit for shipment to market? It is that they do not pack the fruit closely enough in the boxes or barrels to prevent the fruit from shaking. Notice that if the fruit in box, barrel or basket shakes, it must arrive at its destination jammed and bruised, and unfit for the market. My attention is called to this matter by receiving numerous packages each day of apples, peaches, pears and other fruit sent us by mail and express. In most instances these fruits are sent in small boxes. Often the fruit does not more than half fill the box, therefore the fruit has every opportunity to wobble about in the box and get jammed, as fruit does in every case unless it is so packed in layers that it cannot move sideways, and the top of the box is so filled with waste material or fruit that it cannot rise or fall. In other words, each specimen of fruit, packed in whatever package, or each cluster of grapes, must be so packed that it cannot move sideways, nor up and down but must remain rigid and firm as placed in order to arrive at destination in good condition. Many shipments of apples to Europe must be thrown away on arrival there since the fruit in the barrels was not packed tight enough to prevent rattling. When the shipper on the other side shakes a barrel of fruit and finds the fruit rattling he knows that the contents is of no value for market. This is a matter of vital interest to every fruit grower, therefore give it thorough attention.

I am forty-nine years old and am not yet established in my life work and do not know where to go or what to do. This is the lament of many men and women. It is a deplorable thing to be nearly fifty years old without having achieved success in any degree. Those thus unfortunate often address the editor of Green's Fruit Grower asking, "Where shall I go and what shall I do?" My dear friend, whoever you are and wherever you may be, how can I, who know nothing of your personality, or your circumstances, or your ability, possibly advise you? Men and women should learn early in life what kind of work they are adapted to and should begin that work quick and pursue it with energy. Those who have delayed until they are forty-nine years old may yet succeed, but their chances of success are not nearly so good as they would have been twenty or thirty years ago. Where shall you go? Why should you not start energetic work just where you are? You cannot get out of this world and if you have the right metal in you you can achieve success anywhere. What shall you do? I can tell you what I would do if I were not engaged in better work. I would dig ditches, or sell peanuts, or peddle newspapers on the street corners, providing I could get nothing better to do, and I should attempt to do that work in such a workmanlike and in such a superior manner as to make my services in great demand in more profitable occupations. In other words then, it does not matter so much where you go or where you stay as it does upon what you are and what you will be. Nor does it matter so much what you do so that you do the work well that you have in hand.

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Mr. H. F. Buck, of Indiana, asks for information about planting pear trees. In reply I will say that there are many good and profitable pears. I am told that Kieffer has been very profitable in your state. It is a rapid grower, bears young and is a productive bearer of handsome fruit, but the fruit is not of the highest quality. I should plant some Kieffer, but would also plant some Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Flemish and Worden-Seckel. Anjou, Lawrence, Bosc and Winter Nellis are the latest pears. It is impossible to tell which pay better, apples, pears, peaches, plums or quinces. These fruits are all profitable and my policy is to plant some of all these fruits, if they succeed in your locality. I see no reason why chestnuts should not succeed with you and think they will be profitable. It takes chestnut trees many years to come into full bearing, but they bear some fruit after eight or ten years, as I have proved at my fruit farm.

Are you pushing your work along rapidly, so that when winter comes on the corn will be husked, potatoes dug and everything safely housed? I speak of this matter now since I have seen, in traveling through the country, shocks of unhusked corn and fields of undug potatoes in mid-winter. Do not put off digging the carrots, beets and turnips from your garden too late. These items can remain there and will grow quite late in the fall, but sometimes they are left too long and the ground finally freezes before they are dug.

As winter approaches and the ground begins to freeze do not fail to cover beds of strawberries, asparagus and rhubarb with a light covering of straw manure; if the covering is applied too heavily it will injure the plants. Strawberry or other small plants or vines set out this fall should be covered with a small forkful of straw manure or litter to prevent the ground from heaving. Tree planted this fall should all be banked up as high as possible about the trunk.

Give the flower beds and beds of strawberries and asparagus, etc., a final hoeing just before winter comes on. This will destroy all the grass and weeds that may have made a start since the last hoeing.

Do not dig the Dahlia bulbs, Canna and Gladiolus, or other bulbs too early in the fall. Let them remain where they have been growing until danger of severe freezing occurs, since they mature in the ground and ripen every day they are allowed to stand there. I have had the best of success in storing such bulbs when no earth has been placed around them in the cellar. I simply dig the group of Dahlia bulbs, allow all the earth to cling to the roots that will and set them upon the cellar bottom where they remain in perfect condition. Gladiolus bulbs I store in a cool room for several weeks until they dry, after which I put them on trays in the cellar, where it must not be too damp.

Wholesomeness of Cider.—We have before us a booklet by W. J. Carlisle, on the art of cider and vinegar making. This will be of great service to all interested in this subject, which is seldom treated by so experienced a writer. In this booklet various authorities are mentioned who recommend cider for restoring health, particularly for indigestion. Cider is also recommended for rheumatism and gout. It is claimed that cider has a property of prolonging the digestive process, at the same time it adds greatly to its intensity and exercises a favorable influence on nutrition. Rotten apples, he says, are absolutely worthless for making cider, or worse than worthless. Apples must be well matured in order to make good cider.

#### HIGHER PRICES FOR APPLES.

First-class apples in Western New York have advanced in price. Buyers are now paying from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel for choice grades of apples. The cause of this advance is that many orchards in Western New York have been slightly attacked with fungus specks which, so far as appearance goes, does not seem to injure or affect the apples, but buyers will not accept such specked apples and will not allow them to be placed with the first-class fruit. Since the buyers have turned out these specked apples, which appear otherwise to be sound, there is left a far less quantity of strictly first-class fruit, hence the advance in price. It is estimated that the number of barrels of apples at the various leading points in Western New York is as follows: At Barker's, 75,000 barrels; Lyndonville, 75,000; Waterport, 35,000; Carlton, 100,000; Kent, 24,000; Morton, 68,000; Hamlin, 20,000; Webster, 10,000; Lakeside 50,000 barrels.

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We are often reminded that the farmer is honest. Often he is honest. In my opinion the great majority of mankind intend to be honest whether they live in cities, villages or on farms, but there are dishonest men in all kinds of business though these are the exceptions. There are dishonest farmers. If you do not believe this all you have to do is to go among them and buy barrelled apples headed up and ready for delivery. On examination you will find that in many instances fraud has been practiced in packing this fruit. You will find beautiful specimens at both ends of the barrels and a poor grade of fruit in the interior.

Save the straw. Many farmers do not appreciate the value of good ripe wheat or oat straw. I know of a first-class farmer who winters all of his horses on straw, indeed he does not feed any hay during any portion of the year. He cuts the straw and feeds it with bran meal and his horses are always in fine condition. But the strawstack out doors is not so valuable for feeding as that housed in barns.

Paint your buildings. It is poor economy to allow the paint to wear off or crack off from your buildings before repainting them. The economical man paints his buildings whenever they require it, usually every three to five years. My experience has been to apply one coat of paint every three years, which keeps the buildings in fine condition. For barns and other buildings where color is not so important yellow or red ochre mixed with raw linseed oil makes an enduring paint, also very economical. For painting houses I should buy nothing but the best quality of white lead. I prefer this to any prepared or ready mixed paints, and I have tried both.

Keeping grapes. The main requisite for keeping grapes is to keep them cool, or as near the freezing point as possible and not have them freeze. Where the room is too warm the grapes shrivel; if the room is too damp they will mold, especially those that have the skins broken. There is no difficulty in keeping grapes three or four months, providing temperature and degree of moisture in the room is just right. It may be made drier by opening the windows and allowing free circulation of air. This free circulation is desirable when any kind of fruit is stored in the house cellar and should be allowed through warm days during winter. If the stem of each cluster where broken off is dipped in wax or paraffine the grapes will remain fresh much longer.

Green's Fruit Grower wants you to work in your own locality at \$15.00 per week.

Write for particulars and conditions. Our object is to increase the circulation of our paper. We will pay you well for your services, in cash. You should begin work soon, therefore do not delay in applying for this position. It is work that any young or old person can do. Men, boys, girls and women have succeeded at such work. A subscriber from Canada called recently and said that it took him but a short time to get up a club of subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower. Send for particulars without delay.

Against stupidity the very gods themselves contend in vain.  
—Schiller.

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## Small Fruit Department.

From this time forward each issue of Green's Fruit Grower will contain a department devoted to strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and grape culture, under the heading "Small Fruit Department." It would be great injustice to the small fruits if our editor should neglect them, since they were the foundation of his success as a fruit grower. When our editor began, as a poor man, to grow fruits wherewith to earn bread and butter for his family, he was compelled to depend almost entirely upon the revenue from his plantations of strawberries, black and red raspberries, blackberries, currants and grapes for his support, and he was not disappointed in the results. These small fruits, particularly the strawberry, came into bearing soon after planting, yielded bountiful crops and kept his pocketbook well supplied with money. It would not have been possible for him to have relied upon the orchards of apple, peach, pear, cherry and quince which he planted, since they would not come into bearing nearly so soon as the small fruit plants and vines. We recommend, therefore, to all those who are planning to go into the fruit growing business to make the most of their plantations of strawberries and other small fruits, and in no instance to neglect planting them. While men with large capital may plant orchards of one hundred to one thousand acres, and succeed largely, they would not be tempted to plant of the strawberry or small fruits so many acres, since they might have difficulty in harvesting the fruit; but for the smaller capitalist small fruits are entitled to the first place in his planting. He should start by planting small fruits, which must be his main reliance at the beginning, but at the same time he should not neglect planting larger fruits. Many people write Green's Fruit Grower for information in regard to starting in fruit growing, asking what they should plant. Our reply is not to confine themselves entirely to the strawberry, the raspberry, the grape, nor to the pear, plum cherry or other large fruits but to plant a general assortment. By so doing they divide the season of picking into various seasons, which enables them to do this work at much less expense and with far less laborers.

One attractive feature about the growing of small fruits is that they can be sold in the home market from the grower's wagons, whereas large fruits must, in most cases, be sold to the commission men, or large buyers, or be shipped to distant markets. It is surprising how large an amount of strawberries and other small fruits can be sold within a radius of from six to twelve miles of the planter's home. The reader will be surprised to learn that all the small fruits grown at Green's Fruit farm are sold in the villages and to the farmers within a radius of twelve miles. We usually sell in this brief territory from \$1,000 to \$2,000 worth of strawberries each year, and often nearly a like value of the other small fruits, and yet our farms are located in the open country twelve miles from Rochester, N. Y. The reader might suppose that the city of Rochester, embracing 160,000 inhabitants, would be our best market, but in fact, we sell no small fruits in Rochester, preferring the country towns, where we secure a higher price than could be secured in the city.

It is not necessary that the beginner should plant largely of any one class of small fruits. My advice to the beginner is to begin moderately. My first planting did not exceed one-fourth acre of strawberries, one-fourth acre of black raspberries, less than that of red raspberries, about the same of blackberries, grapes and currants. Such planting as this will be large enough for the beginner to plant the first year. Later he can increase his plantations with plants of his own production. His strawberries, raspberries and blackberries will increase on his own place. I do not doubt that there are many hundred thousands of small villages in this country that are inadequately supplied with small fruits. There are indeed few localities suitable for fruit growing where a good home market cannot be found for all of the desirable small fruits at profitable prices, and often at remarkably high prices.

Gooseberries.—Some of our fruit growers have been discouraged with gooseberries owing to the fact that they have been unable to find a variety that was proof against mildew, with fruit sufficiently large to warrant growing them successfully. While there have been marvelous profits in gooseberries mildew has always been a serious drawback, but Red Jacket, a native variety, being

proof against mildew we foresee the time when gooseberries will again be planted extensively for canning purposes. We understand that large canners in Baltimore, Md., also Niagara county are anxious to secure all the gooseberries possible for canning. They claim that no ship bound for a foreign port leaves our docks without canned gooseberries, owing to the fact that they are a preventative for a certain disease. We find buyers coming from Maryland anxious to secure the crops of gooseberries that are produced in this vicinity, paying two and three-quarters cents per pound, or more, for the fruit. These gooseberries are picked cheaply, owing to the fact that they are harvested in the green state and when picked with gloves a woman can pick in a day about half a ton of fruit. They simply pull fruit and leaves off into a basket running the gooseberries through a fanner to rid the berries of the leaves after picking. As in Red Jacket we have a variety that will average as large as our imported sorts, free from the defects referred to above we are satisfied that one can profitably plant several acres of this fruit.

Almost all varieties of fruit vary in quality in different localities. This is particularly noticeable in strawberries and grapes. There are many localities where grapes do not fully ripen, and they cannot be at their best until they are fully ripe. This should teach those who are living in the middle states to plant early ripening varieties, such as Worden, Niagara, Campbell's Early and Delaware.

We are pained to learn of the death of William Lewis, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and a friend of many in Green's Fruit Grower office. Mr. Lewis was seventy-one years of age. He was a man noted for his integrity. He was particularly successful as a fruit grower. From fifteen acres of land, worked entirely by himself and one assistant, he has sold annually about \$2,500 worth of produce, consisting of strawberries, blackberries and other small fruits. A portion of this land was devoted to large fruits.

Raspberries.—Experienced growers of raspberries claim that with good varieties and care an acre will produce as many bushels as it will of corn, says the Globe-Democrat, and give five times as much profit, as well as remain for several years after the plants have been started. Occasionally estimates are given of large yields and good prices, but at the present time more raspberries are grown than formerly, and prices are not so high; nevertheless, a large number of growers do not use a sufficiency of fertilizer, and could secure larger crops by more judicious cultivation.

### From Green's Fruit Farm.

From eleven rows of the Columbian raspberry, 300 feet in length, Marcus Ansley netted \$100, and the crop was sold to a canning establishment at the low price of 5 cents per quart. If peddled, this crop would have undoubtedly netted one-third more.

From a patch of eighteen rows of Minnewaska blackberries, 335 feet in length, we picked this season 3,117 quarts of fine fruit, which sold at 10 cents per quart. Blackberries at this rate will pay much better than cabbages at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, at which price many farmers have been selling their crop.

A new iron covered storage building 75x28, a new fumigating house large enough to take in a full wagon load of trees, and a new tenement house, are among the new things added to our plant here this year, and at Rochester, a modern storage house nearly 100 feet square, covered on all sides with corrugated iron, has been erected.

That old enemy, the white grub, bothered us a good deal during the summer. This pest is so partial to young roots of newly set strawberry plants that if one is not very watchful, visiting every row in the fields daily, when winter sets in the plants will, in some cases, have nearly all disappeared. We gave our constant attention, digging out and destroying hundreds of grubs daily, and still our spring plantings are showing thin rows.

"Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face."—Ruskin.

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Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That CURES Every Known Ailment.

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THE REMEDY IS FREE TO ALL WHO SEND NAME AND ADDRESS.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 202 Baltes block, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to cure. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

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## Declare His Works.

Psa. 107; 22.

Written for Green's Fruit Growers by B. F. M. Sours.

Where, where are the voices in rapturous chorals,  
O'er the valleys of rocks and the hill-sides of laurels?  
Where, oh, where are the beasts that growl near to the fountains  
That gush from the sides of the glorious mountains?  
And the rocks, and the dells, and the wild poplar bells,  
And the dashing cascade with its music that dwells  
In the ear, in the heart, as an anthem that swells—  
Whence came they? O answer! oh tell me, I pray,—  
Whence came the wild surf, with its sparkle of spray?

Deep down are the veins where the silver is hiding,  
Deep down in the earth the strong iron abiding,  
Past ethers on high is the golden light gliding,  
And the glory of Heaven seems filtering through;  
But the oceans, the oceans of power unknown,  
The breakers, so, wild, death's harsh javelin bar throwing,  
Spring blossoms, ashore, as of love overflowing,—  
Whence came they?—the rich dread, the beautiful too?

Declare the great works of thy Father in Heaven!  
The sailor, wild tossed on the sea, tempest driven,  
The little one, gathering flowers on the shore,  
Deep down in their hearts, in the one terror riven,  
In the other, rich, glad, with youth's buoyant store,  
Sees His marvelous works in their wonderful array.

Declare ye His works, O ye trees and wild ranges

Of bare mountain summits which distance estranges;  
Ye deserts, 'neath the skies of fierce tropical burning,  
Your men for the cooling of watersprings yearning;

Declare ye His works, O ye children of Heaven,  
On life's sea, by the gales of the home haven driven;  
By the shores of eternity haste to make known  
The deeds on His footstool, who rules, and alone.

## Both Sides.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Florence Hayes.

Wives are advised not to wear out their husbands' patience by complaints of various kinds. When ill her husband should not be told the fact, we are informed. When the children become unmanageable she should never broach the subject to their father. If the wife has not enough money, or none at all, she should get along as best she can and not bother her husband. In other words, so far as his wife and family are concerned, the husband, we are told should know nothing of their troubles. Now this might be a pleasant state of affairs, so far as the husband is concerned, but we are afraid such a life might tend toward making him selfish.

To supply a family, large or small, with food or raiment is no small item, but when we consider what the rearing of a family means morally, intellectually and spiritually, the matter of food and clothes are not the all important factors after all.

We have known fathers who apparently knew nothing in regard to their children's conduct, habits, tastes or schooling, and who never reprimanded them in any way, unless the boy lost the hammer, or failed to get kindlings. "Why the only time my father punished me was when he thought I had lost the saw and he found afterward he had lost it himself. Mother was the one who brought us up, father only supplied the money."

"I always try to get the children to bed before their father gets home, their noise annoys him so," said a young mother, who had several small children. And we pitied this delicate young mother who was thus shielding her strong, selfish husband from the least annoyance in regard to the children. Not only the care of the children but that of having little or no spending money, and there are hundreds of such cases. We know of a man who gets good wages, who pays the bills each month and pockets the remainder; his wife does not get an average of a dollar a month to spend as she likes, but often borrows money of the children for stamps and little necessities, being too proud to ask her husband.

Now this woman is an intelligent, capable woman, with as good business abilities as her husband. She could teach or do any of the many lines of work women are doing, if it were not for her home and children. She does the part of wife, mother, dress-maker, teacher, wash-woman and servant and does not receive the servant's pay. Yet her husband buys lands, horses, stock, without consulting his wife; in fact, she is not considered by him in any way in regard to business matters. She used often to

ask him about these affairs but he never tells her anything himself. He speculates and does as he likes and she is helpless.

Yes, but she is provided with a good home, they say. She is a bright, proud, capable, hard-working woman who would resent even the thought of being provided with that which she has worked and planned and made, as much as her husband, but who has virtually no more rights in regard to money matters than the children. Is this right? Is it justice? How many partners in business firms would work together one day on those principles? And yet we see these cases every day. This state of affairs does not tend toward making mankind any better, or womankind any happier.

## Some Great Men's Wives.

The wives of great men have, in some instances, not contributed to the happiness of their talented partners, though it must be added that this was not always the fault of the woman. The poet Heine, on the day after his marriage, drew up a will, in which he bequeathed all he possessed to his wife, on condition that she married again. He desired, he said, that at least one man should regret his death. Fielding, the novelist, married a serving maid. Sir Thomas Moore's wife scolded him on the eve of his execution. Milton had trouble with both of his wives. Hazlitt's wife cared nothing for his ability. Her temper was intense, and the tragedy of the unsympathetic played itself to the bitter end. Coleridge left his wife and children without an apology or farewell, and never would see them again. Molliere, at the age of 40, married an actress, aged 17. She ran away from him. Shelley married an innkeeper's daughter. He soon deserted her and she committed suicide.

Bolled Custard—One pint milk, yolks three eggs, one-quarter cup sugar, spk. salt, one-half tsp. vanilla. Scald the milk in a double boiler. Beat the yolks till smooth; add the sugar and salt, and gradually the hot milk, stirring all the time. Cook in a double boiler (stirring constantly), until the mixture thickens and forms a coating on the spoon. Take off the top of the double boiler and strain the custard immediately, cover it over, and when cold add the flavoring. If cooked too long it will curdle. Should this happen, by using a Dover egg-beater it may be restored to a smooth consistency, but it will not be as thick. When eggs are scarce use the yolks of two eggs and one-half a tablespoonful of cornstarch.

Creamed Oysters.—Make 1 c. thick cream sauce with 1 c. cream or milk, tbs. butter, 2 tbs. flour, 1-4 tsp. pepper, 1-4 tsp. salt and a little celery salt. Wash and look over 1 pt. oysters, parboil until plump, skim carefully, drain and add to the sauce. Serve on toast or in patty shells.

Oyster Stew—One half c. oysters, 1 c. milk and oyster liquor, 2 tsp. salt, 1 spk. pepper, 1-2 tsp. butter. Heat milk and add prepared oysters.

Oyster Soup—Two tsp. butter, 2 tsp. flour, 2 c. milk. Melt butter and add flour; when smooth add milk and boil 5 minutes, then add the oysters. When the edges curl, season and serve.

Care of Babies.—Said a physician friend recently, "A great deal depends on the care of baby teeth particularly during the trying period of dentition. Much can be done at this time to ameliorate the infant's sufferings, and to lay the foundation of a good set of grinders for use in after life. A teething baby should have at least two full warm baths each day, and the mouth and gums should be washed frequently with a weak solution of borax and cool water. The very moment the first little tooth appears a soft camel's hair brush should be brought to brush the baby's mouth out night and morning. Use the borax solution for this, and, if agreeable to the baby, add a drop of the essence of peppermint."

"She's a woman of tact," remarked a woman the other day in describing a woman who has stood at the head of a successful woman's organization for some time, "and the work she's doing is work that requires a large amount of tact."

Now, will somebody please tell us what line of work a woman may adopt that doesn't require tact? Is the woman without tact of any earthly use to herself or the world in general? Is it possible for a woman to succeed in any undertakings unless she is blessed with a large amount of tact?

A paste that will stick paper to masonry, wood, plaster, etc., and that withstands the weather, is made by boiling rye flour with water, and adding to every 500 parts of paste thus obtaining 8 1-8 parts of good linseed oil varnish, and 8 1-8 parts of turpentine.

## Their Mothers.

All I am my mother made me.—John Quincy Adams.

Nature's loving proxy, the watchful mother.—Bulwer.

All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.—Lincoln.

Let France have good mothers and she will have good sons.—Napoleon.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

I would desire for a friend the son who never resisted the tears of his mother.—Lacretelle.

If there be aught surpassing human deed or word or thought, it is a mother's love.—Marchioness de Spodora.

If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers.—C. Simmons.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.—Richter.

A good stain for floors is made by mixing a tablespoonful of burnt-umber in a pint of linseed oil. Apply with a paint brush evenly and carefully. Prepare the floor first by filling the cracks between the boards with putty. Then clean the floor but do not use lye or strong soap. After a few days put on a second coat. The result will be a fine finish from which you can wipe the dust with a woolen cloth wet with coal oil, polish it afterward with a dry woolen cloth.—F. J. H.

## Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of Green's Fruit Grower a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITE-ONE, by mail POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vite-One is a natural, hard, adamant-like substance—mineral—re-mineral from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, sex and address.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pain, ill and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ill you have, by sending us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address

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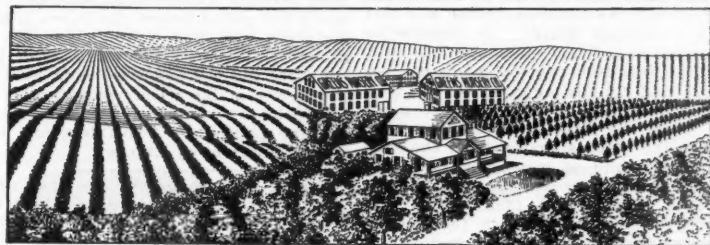
Get in readiness for harvesting the ice crop. We make the plows which enable you to put up your supply in quickest and best shape.

## Red, White and Blue Ice Plows

are the perfect working tools, the keen, true, fast cutters. If you are a dairyman, butcher, hotel keeper or using considerable ice in any capacity, you more than save the price of the plow in one season. Though sold at low price it has Improved Clearing Tools and other qualities of high priced plows.

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## View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N. Y.

Home of the Thanksgiving Prune, Red Cross Currant, Corsican Strawberry, Rathbun Blackberry, Wilder Early Pear, Worden Seckel Pear, York State Prune, American Blush Apple, and other new and rare varieties of fruit.

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We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. Now is the time to order for Fall Planting.

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Words of Wisdom to Sufferers from a Lady of Notre Dame, Indiana.

I send free of charge to every sufferer this great Woman Remedy, with full instructions, description of my past sufferings and how I permanently cured myself.

You Can Cure Yourself at Home Without the

Aid of a Physician.

It costs nothing to try this remedy once, and if you desire to continue its use, it will cost you only twelve cents a week. It does not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it; that is all I ask. It cures everybody, young or old.

If you feel bearing down pains as from approaching danger, pain in the back and bowels, creeping feeling in the spine, a desire to cry, hot flashes and faintness, or if you are suffering from any so-called female complaint, then write to Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for her free treatment and full instructions. Like myself thousands have been cured by it. I send it in a plain envelope.

Mothers and Daughters will learn of a simple family remedy, which quickly and thoroughly cures female complaints of every nature. It saves worry and expense and the unpleasantness of having to reveal your condition to others. Vigor, health and happiness result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies in your neighborhood, who know and will testify that this family remedy cures all troubles peculiar to their sex, strengthens the whole system and makes healthy and strong women. Write to-day, as this offer may not be made again.

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## The Country Faith.

Here in the country's heart,  
Where the grass is green,  
Life is the same sweet life  
As it e'er hath been.

Trust in a God still lives,  
And the bell at morn  
Floats with a thought of God  
O'er the rising corn.

God comes down in the rain,  
And the crop grows tall—  
This is the country faith,  
And the best of all.

—Norman Gale.

The greatest men on earth have loved  
To cultivate their fruits and flowers.  
The great I AM of Heaven above  
Makes sweet to them such well spent hours.  
The greatest book begins, we see,  
By planting out this gift to man;  
It ends with everlasting tree,  
With fruit forever there on hand.  
—For Green's Fruit Grower by D. L. Little, Tenn.

## Legend of the Mulberry.

In the long ago when the earth was young all the mulberries were white. They are all blood red now, a living memorial of two lovers, Pyramus and Thisbe, to whom fate proved unkind. Pyramus was the handsomest youth and Thisbe the loveliest maiden in all Babylon. Their parents lived in adjoining houses, and as children they pledged their hearts to each other. Time only welded the ties the firmer. Venus and Cupid favored the union, and for a time all went well. But even the favor of the gods could not prevent dissension between the heads of each family. The lovers were forbidden to speak and the marriage declared off. The parents, however, could not quell the love that glowed only the more fiercely because of the forced separation. They met at the wall that separated the family estates, and through a friendly fissure they whispered their vows and pledged themselves anew.

At last, throwing discretion and parental authority to the winds, they arranged to meet under a certain mulberry tree at the tomb of Ninus, a well known edifice standing without the city limits.

Twilight came at last (the hours had crept by with leaden wings to these lovers), and Thisbe was first at the trysting place. At the same time a lioness approached the spring to slake her thirst, her jaws dripping with blood from some recent slaughter. Thisbe fled in terror, dropping her veil as she ran. The lioness tore the veil in shreds, leaving it mangled and blood stained. Pyramus now approached the place of meeting, and seeing the footprints of the lioness in the sand and the torn and blood stained veil, he believed Thisbe had met with a terrible death. In despair he drew his sword and ended his own life. Just at this time Thisbe overcame her terror and timidly approached the tree. The changed color of the berries made her doubt the place, until she saw that it was the blood spurting from the self-inflicted wound of her dying lover. In an agony of remorse she prayed that their parents would grant their united request, one tomb to contain the mortal remains that love and death had joined, and that the tree should retain the marks of slaughter, the berries to serve for memorials of their blood.

And so it was that the two bodies were buried in one sepulcher, and the tree ever afterwards bore red berries.

Shakespeare has used the legend in a broad farce for the interlude in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Burne-Jones has a noted painting called "Cupid, Thisbe and Pyramus."—E. M. Barrett, in Home and Flowers.

The commonness of beauty—There is nothing quite so universally common as beauty says Farm and Fireside. Turn where you will, grace of line and harmony of color greet the eye. Nature never overdoses. She places a proper value on proportion. She is not obtrusive. So perfect is the harmony that the senses are not offended. How man, surrounded from infancy by these gentle monitors, can have the temerity to plant a be-ruffled and bedizened monstrosity of stone and boards on a bare knob or a wide plain, and then cover it with gaudy and intrusive paint, passes comprehension. A day's ride in a neighborhood where new houses are going up is enough to distract a lover of beauty. But when he is called upon to admire the beauty of a hunch-backed house, he must be a base deceiver indeed who can murmur polite platitudes. For pity's sake, since we must have houses, let them at least be decently respectable, and not insult fair Nature's face with their idiotic flauntings. Let them be solid, substantial, comfortable, and conform in outline and color to the topography of the land, and you will find Nature generous and tolerant with you. Her sun and winds will temper their shafts for you. If you plant trees and shrubs and vines, then will she lovingly protect you, and daily yield new visions of beauty.

An account given in Success of how the great Northwest has been made to grow most of the winter apples for this country is valuable in connection with the increase in plant values. The early farmers of the vast prairies could find no apple tree hardy enough for the climate. They spent fortunes in nursery stock and in planting trees without success. In 1855 Peter M. Gideon of Minnesota planted thirty varieties of apple trees and a bushel of seed. In nine years he planted, all told 9,000 trees. At the end of the tenth year he had left, after the winter's cold, only one tree, a small seedling crab. From that, however, has come the fine apple known in the market as the "Wealthy," a fruit from which the Northwest now annually reaps millions of dollars. During these nine long years of planting and failure Mr. Gideon's friends told him that nowhere in all that region would an apple ever grow. His success was a triumph in which he must have experienced emotions similar to those of Columbus when in 1492 he sighted the Island of Guanahani.

It is no small matter to lose or to gain the Kingdom of God.—Thomas A. Kempis.

Some of us believe that God is all mighty, and may do all; and that He is all wisdom, and can do all; but that He is all love, and will do all, there we fail.—Mother Juliana.

All the evil we do not commit, all the temptations to which we do not consent or which never visit us; all our holy thoughts and good intentions, all our longings after that which is right—are so many witnesses of His loving kindness towards us. How could He help you thus unless He cared for you?—Charles de Condren.

It is a great matter to learn to look upon troubles and trials not as simply evils. How can that be evil which God sends? And those who can repress complaints, murmurs and peevish bemoaning—better still, the vexed feelings which beset us when those around inflict petty annoyances and slights on us—will really find that their little daily worries are turning into blessings.—H. L. Sidney Lear.

We have seen places clear of all weeds except the docks. They alone are sufficient to make any place utterly disreputable. They indicate lack of energy, slovenliness, downright laziness on the part of the owners. The docks hold fast to the earth by their long tap roots, and can only be pulled in wet weather. They produce a great abundance of seed, and if not pulled before this ripens a single plant will seed wellnigh an acre of ground. The docks are relatives of the rhubarb, the resemblance being seen in the flower stalks. The young leaves of the docks are sometimes used for greens, but the plants are "worthless and unsightly" natives of Europe.

Uralite may be briefly described as a short fiber asbestos board, in which the interstices are filled with chalk. The mass is then cemented together by gelatinous silica in such a way that when the whole is dried it is homogeneous throughout and quite refractory, and the novel process of manufacture results in the production of an absolutely fire-preventive material. The substance is claimed to be a powerful non-conductor of heat, cold, and also of electricity. It is practically waterproof, not being affected by hot or cold water, by atmospheric influences, nor by such gases as will destroy galvanized iron.—London Electrical Review.

The average fruitgrower has a hatred for birds, whereas he should consider them a blessing. They may eat cherries and berries and bore holes in apples, but they also destroy innumerable slugs and curculio. The stomach of one woodpecker was found to contain 3,000 ants. If you kill the birds, do away with fertilizer and leave unused the spray pumps, you are preparing for poor, inferior fruit.

## Important Notice!

Those persons who are owing Garden & Farm and American Girl for subscription dues, are hereby notified that Green's Fruit Grower has purchased all such due accounts of such publications, therefore all subscriptions for Garden & Farm and American Girl should be sent to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

An evidence of the increasing number of women physicians is the fact that five sisters of one family are practicing medicine. Four reside in Muscatine, Iowa, viz.: Alice Braunwarth Halsted, Ph. B., and Drs. Jennie S., Emma L. and Jessie A. Braunwarth. The fifth sister, Dr. Anna M. Braunwarth, is first assistant of Dr. Henry T. Byford of Chicago.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue sent free. W. Chester, Pa.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as if it stands.

—Cowper.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.

The heights by great men reached and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they while their companions slept  
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

No man is happy who does not think himself so.—Publius Syrus.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity there are a hundred that will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

Virtue alone outbuilds the Pyramids;  
Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.

—Young.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.—Holmes.

The man that lays his hand upon a woman,  
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch  
Whom 't were gross flattery to name a coward.

—John Tobin.

We can use postage stamps in payment for subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower. Where convenient send one-cent postage stamps.



## SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL

A Tea Kettle boils  
quicker on my  
Chimney than  
on my Stove.

I can hold my  
hand over my  
Chimney. No  
waste heat, I  
use a  
ROCHESTER  
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Rienzi, the great Roman Tribune, said: "Happy is the man who has no blood of kindred to avenge."  
We say—Happy is the man who has no loss of fuel to regret. Such are the USERS of the ROCHES-TER RADIATOR. They feel like proclaiming from the housetops, "Stop an unjustifiable waste, save 1/2 the fuel and rejoice." Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

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A Series of Papers written for Green's Fruit Grower, called "The Skeleton Papers," will be begun early in the coming new year in this paper and continue through all the issues of 1903.—Editor.

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LORD'S PRAYER Hangle Ring. Smallest Ever Colored. Or any Initial engraved Free. Rolled Gold. Warranted 3 years. 10c for either or 15c for both. VOKES Bldg. Co., 30 Western Ave., COVINGTON, KY.



## Country Life.

Not what we would, but what we must,  
Makes up the sum of living;  
Heaven is both more and less than just  
In taking and in giving.  
Swords cleave to hands that sought the  
plow,  
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Old homestead! In that old gray town  
The vane is seaward blowing;  
The slip of garden stretches down  
To where the tide is flowing;  
Below they lie, their sails all furled,  
The ships that go about the world.

Dearest that little country house,  
In land with pines beside it;  
Some peach trees, with unfurled boughs,  
A well, with weeds to hide it;  
No flowers, or only such as rise  
Self-sown, poor things, which all despise.

## The Fool and Love.

The Fool wandered, disconsolate, along  
the thoroughfare of Life. He was a fool  
because his whole career had been one of  
failure; he was disconsolate, not because  
he was a fool, but because there are so  
many things in this world from which a  
fool is precluded.

He came to a place where men played  
at the game called "money-getting."  
Great fortunes were amassed by shrewd,  
business-like methods. Plan after plan  
matured into gold, and, as the Fool  
looked on, he sighed.

"Alas," said he, "intelligence is necessary  
if one is to play at this game, and  
everybody knows that a fool has no intelligence."

He passed on until he came to a place  
where men were engaged at the game  
known as "fame-winning." Many struggled  
toward different goals. He noted  
how they overcame obstacle after obstacle;  
endured hardship after hard-ship;  
withstood temptation after temptation;  
but never lost sight of their purpose.

"Alas," he sobbed, "I cannot play this  
game, for it demands an all-absorbing  
ambition, and a fool never possessed such  
an ambition."

Then the Fool passed on and arrived  
at a place where men and women played  
the game of Love. There were many  
men wear their lives away in an endeavor  
to win riches, with which to gratify  
the idle whims of the women they  
loved. Others received but laughter and  
scorn, though they gave their very  
heart's blood.

Long and attentively the Fool watched  
the game and the players, marking well  
the different methods of play. And he  
laughed, joyously.

"Here, at last, is a game I can play,"  
he said, "for a heart is the requirement,  
and even a fool possesses a heart."

And as he entered his name in the lists,  
he added:

"Here I shall stand a fair chance, for,  
in very truth, all men are fools when it  
comes to this game of Love."—Louis E.  
Thayer, in Smart Set.

Peonies.—These gorgeous spring beauties  
should be planted this fall, says  
Vick's Magazine. Never in the spring.  
Plant in very rich ground. Cover the  
plant about two inches deep for a foot all  
around the plant with sweepings from  
the hen coops. In the early spring spade  
it in, being sure to turn it under the  
ground. Soon after it starts to grow well  
place four stakes around it like posts,  
on which put a wooden barrel hoop,  
about five or six inches from the ground,  
and keep moving it up as it grows until  
a foot from the ground. Then use another  
hoop, placed above the first about  
a foot. Give it a generous bucket of soap  
suds every week from the wash, and if  
you don't have the largest flowers you  
ever saw, I am mistaken. In a few days  
after blooming new buds will grow out  
from the first. Shades of pink and the  
white ones do best under this treatment,  
although the red ones do nicely if much  
care is given. By all means try a bed  
this fall.

Six ounces of rose water mixed with  
two drachms of chlorate of potash is an  
excellent purifier of the breath. Rinse  
the mouth after each meal. For acidity  
of the stomach, which gives bad breath,  
use a solution of a teaspoonful of baking  
soda and half as much salt in a  
glass of water. Drink a little of this,  
and rinse the mouth also.

Marriage Would Cure Him.—Mr.  
Gumpms—That boy will never be good  
for anything until he marries. Mrs.  
Gumpms—I suppose not. Mr. Gumpms—  
No. He's got to get over the habit of  
hanging around the house.—New York  
Weekly.

Weeds that have been allowed to grow  
and go to seed upon your place should  
be gathered together now and burned,  
particularly the burdock, which is an  
awful pest if allowed to go to seed; yellow  
dock is even worse.

A little vaseline rubbed in once a day  
will keep the hands from chapping no  
matter what sort of work you do.

## The Hired Man's Reply.

I have often read the complaints of  
farmers concerning the great difficulty  
of getting and keeping good help on the  
farm. Many reasons are given by the  
farmers, but I have never read any  
from the other side, says American Agri-  
culturist. I have worked for some years  
on different farms and although I have  
seen faults on both sides, I firmly believe  
the remedy lies with the farmer him-  
self. The farmer expects too much and  
gives too little. He expects his men to  
work from early morning until late at  
night often grudging that time dear to  
every workman's heart, the noon hour,  
merely allowing them time to swallow  
their dinner before rushing back to the  
hot hay field or corn lot. Sundays and  
holidays, when he recognizes any, the  
chores must be done, and the average  
farmer insists upon their being done  
with extra care on such days.

How often in haying and harvesting is  
the farmer saved great loss by the will-  
ingness of his men to work overtime and  
"on the jump"—and yet when the crop  
is in who ever heard of their being re-  
warded? In many business houses profit  
sharing is practiced, in others a com-  
mission is paid on such extra business  
as a man on a salary may turn in,  
while in others a regular wage is paid  
per hour for overtime work. Perhaps  
something of this nature, or even a more  
frequent word of praise when deserved,  
might make the farm more attractive to  
men who work out.

People are getting more plenty and  
fertile land scarcer. Every acre of  
land should yield increased crops as  
more people must be fed from it. So  
all should be gotten out of the land that  
there is in it, yet in a way that it will  
yield more every year.

## Clipping Horses.

The clipping season commences in Oc-  
tober, just as soon as the mornings get  
sharp and crisp and the leaves pile up,  
the horse's coat begins to "stare," as  
horsemen term it, the animal stands in  
a "tucked up" fashion, giving his evi-  
dence that the chilly season is on.

Then it is that the horse clipper and  
his modern machine commence their  
work. When the clipping was done by  
hand at a charge of \$5 indiscriminate  
shearing was not practiced, but now  
that a propelling machine does the busi-  
ness for \$2 or less indiscriminate clipping  
is quite common.

Shall I have my horses clipped this  
winter? is a query often put to the doc-  
tors by horse owners. It depends on the  
work the horses have to do, as well as  
the kind of stable management.

A veal and parsnip stew seems sug-  
gestive of spring. For this the knuckle  
of veal may be utilized. Scrape and cut  
into small dice two good-sized parsnips  
and half a dozen roots of vegetable oys-  
ters. Peel and scrape one knob of cel-  
ery and cut fine—together with a small  
onion. Put four or five thin slices of salt  
pork in the bottom of a stew kettle and  
lay on them the veal and vegetables with  
boiling water to nearly cover. Simmer  
slowly until thoroughly tender. It will  
take about two hours. Dish the veal  
and vegetables on a hot platter, thicken  
the liquor slightly and pour over them.

Courtesy Due.—Why in the world is  
Brokeman laughing so uproariously at  
that old story Cashum told him just now?  
I've heard Brokeman himself tell it a  
dozen times, years and years ago.  
"Probably you have, but Brokeman just  
borrowed a fife from Cashum."—Cincin-  
nati Commercial Tribune.

It is estimated that already 9,000 Boer  
families have been settled on the farms  
in the Transvaal.

## The Ministry of Sympathy.

We meet every day persons weighed  
with care and sorrow, of which they do  
not speak, says Congregationalist. Their  
business life is apart from the inner life.  
It is possible to know them and know  
nothing of their feelings. But observant  
eyes could not fail to see the shadow  
and to find the reason for it. A word of  
interest from you might give new  
hope. . . . There will be times, per-  
haps have been already, when you will  
reach out your hand blindly in the dark-  
ness of a great shadow, hoping some one  
will clasp it. The rude or effusive  
grasp would bring you only added pain,  
but you know the delicate touch of gen-  
uine sympathy that carries healing with  
it. If you have known that unobtrusive  
ministry, give it to some other. If you  
haven't experienced it yet, learn to give  
it. Those who need it are close at hand.  
It may be you can change for them the  
color of their sky by a word, a touch, a  
look.

## Apple Orchard.

Missouri is to have a 5,000-acre apple  
orchard, the largest in the world, says  
the Kansas City Journal. The Frisco  
road will build a track through it from  
end to end, and depots and warehouses  
will be erected for the storage of the  
product. An evaporating plant, a vine-  
gar and cider plant and a canning es-  
tablishment will be erected, and facili-  
ties provided for caring for every por-  
tion of the orchard's product on a busi-  
ness basis the keynote to which is like  
that of the packing—not a thing shall  
be wasted.

The big orchard is to be located in La-  
cleda county, on a tract occupying a  
northern plateau, nearly the whole of  
the 5,000 acres sloping to the north, a  
condition much sought for by orchard-  
ists. It is owned by a company officered  
by Iowans and which expects to make  
an investment on the property of \$1,-  
000,000.

Every head of clover consists of about  
sixty flower tubes, each of which con-  
tains an infinitesimal quantity of sugar.  
Bees will often visit a hundred different  
heads of clover before retiring to the  
hive, and in order to obtain the sugar  
necessary for a load must therefore  
thrust their tongues into about six  
thousand different flowers. Sometimes  
a bee will draw the sugar from 120,000  
different flowers in the course of a sin-  
gle day's work.

John Smith No. 1 stole one chicken.  
He was sent to jail for thirty days.  
While there he reformed and became an-  
other man. He became John Smith No.  
2. John Smith No. 2 organized a chicken  
trust, took 2,000,000 chickens as his fee  
for organizing it and sold the chickens  
when the market was at its highest.  
Thus he was enabled to endow the jail  
with a library.—Judge.

**Farmers' Handy Wagon**  
With 4-Inch Tire Steel Wheels  
only  
\$21.95  
Low and handy. Saves labor. Wide tires, avoid  
cutting farm into ruts. Will hold up any two-horse  
load. We also furnish steel wheels to fit any axle.  
Any size wheel, any width of tire. Catalogue free.  
Address Empire Manufacturing Co. Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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FIRE PROOF PAINT.  
Pure white and all colors. Very durable and econom-  
ical. Costs only one-fourth as much as oil paint. Cov-  
ering capacity greater. It does not crack or blister. Great  
protection against fire. Needs only to be mixed with  
cold water. Anybody can do it. Noted for even spread-  
ing. Dealers sell it. Write for free color card.  
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Dept. A-4, 100 William Street, New York.

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## SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

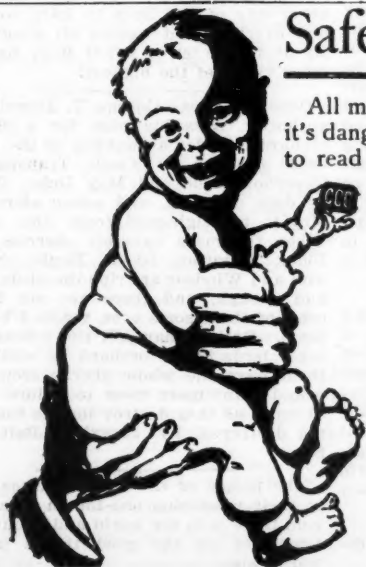
C. A. Green has been photographing orchards,  
vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected  
over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful  
suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the  
reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike  
anything published, illustrating and describing  
methods of planting and growing trees, etc.  
Something every fruit grower should have. The  
price is 25c., but we will accept 10c. if you will  
mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will  
be sent in the same package. Address,  
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

**EIGHT DOLLARS AND 95 CENTS** buys this High Grade, High  
Arm, GUARANTEED  
Five-Drawer, Solid Pol-  
ished, Antique Oak, Drop Head Cabinet Sewing Machine, the equal  
of sewing machines that cost TWICE THE MONEY elsewhere.  
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NEW QUEEN Sewing Machine. \$10.45  
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NEW QUEEN Sewing Machine. \$12.85  
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NEW QUEEN Sewing Machine. \$15.20  
OUR MINNESOTA, the equal of regular \$20.00 and \$30.00 agents' machines.  
These and many other high grade machines, beautifully illustrated and fully  
described, the parts, mechanism and special features in our big, new, free  
Sewing Machine Catalogue. You must write for it. WE CAN SURELY  
SAVE YOU \$10.00 to \$20.00 ON ANY KIND OF A MACHINE.  
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pay after received offer and **THREE MONTHS' FREE TRIAL PLAN**,  
cut this ad out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**PEACH** Grand lot of trees, grown on the bank of Lake Erie, more  
stocky and hardy than trees grown in the interior; two miles  
from any peach orchards and free from borers and all other  
diseases. Large stock of fruit trees and small fruits of all kinds. Headquarters for  
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Pandanus, Roses, Etc. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free.  
**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** Painesville, Ohio.

## Safe From Summer Complaints

All mammas, and papas too for that matter, dread the heat of summer with  
it's danger for the little folks, especially the babies. It is simply heart-breaking  
to read year after year about the great death rate among children caused by  
the summer's heat. Yet it is easy to protect the infants against all  
summer complaints, because we know that all these fearful perils have  
their beginning in stomach and bowel troubles, and we have a perfect  
family medicine that will keep the delicate machinery in a child's  
body clean, regular and in healthy working order in the hottest  
weather—CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. The plump, bouncing,  
crowing baby shown here is a CASCARET baby. He feels that way  
winter and summer. Nursing mammas take a CASCARET at bed-  
time, and it makes their mother's milk mildly purgative and keeps  
the baby just right. Older children like to take the fragrant, sweet  
little candy tablet, and are safe from colic, gripes, diarrhoea, summer  
rash, prickly heat and all the mean troubles that summer brings with it.



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Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk.  
The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your  
money back. Sample and booklet free. Address  
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



### The Secret of Cider Making.

Cider can be kept sweet and free from injurious alcoholic effects, so that no prohibition law should affect it, says Jacob Faith in Denver Field and Farm. Ripe, clean apples should be used. The later cider is made, other things being equal, the better it will keep. A good cider apple is hard and sound, with rich juice and a somewhat acid flavor. The sweet cider should be placed in one or more open-headed casks set upright with faucets a few inches from the bottom through which the cider can be racked off and let stand about eight hours. A scum will rise to the top, which should be skimmed off.

If one pint of wood ashes and the same quantity of lime is put in a barrel it will cause the pomace to rise to the top better. A deposit of fine pomace will settle to the bottom below the faucets and care should be taken while drawing or dipping the cider out not to disturb the settlements in the bottom of the casks. The cider should then be stored in as cool a place as possible and tightly bunged. Most people prefer whisky and alcohol barrels for cider.

Cider can be kept sweet by adding one pint of grated horse-radish to thirty-five gallons, shaking well. One pint of mustard seed to thirty-five gallons can also be used. Sulphate of lime will also keep cider sweet. Cider can be kept sweet for years by putting it in cans after the manner of canning fruit. Let fresh-made cider settle and then rack or dip off from the dregs, boil and skim until thoroughly clarified and while hot put into bottles or jugs, filling them as full as possible and corking tightly, but do not seal. If set in a dark, cool place, this cider will get better than when first made. To make champagne cider let it partly ferment, then rack off into bottles. Put in about four raisins and as many cloves, cork tightly and seal and put into a cool cellar.

Cider will keep best when made late in the season of clear, cold weather. All packages should be full and tightly corked and put in the coolest place convenient. If a package is opened on a warm day it will ferment and soon have the alcoholic effect. Pure and good cider can be made and sold by fruit growers for six to eight cents a gallon. The demand is growing for sweet unfermented beverages that retain the natural flavor of the fruit, which is beneficial to health. If people knew the value of good apple cider and pure apple vinegar more would be used for medicinal and domesticated purposes.

### Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. B.

The value of varieties hardy in blossom over those tender in blossom, and the advantage of having an orchard on high ground, was demonstrated here this year very forcibly in our peach crop. Crosby and Hills Chili yielded a full crop, and Elberta a good fair crop of exceptionally fine peaches in our main orchard, which is located on an eminence. Other varieties (and there are a dozen or more, including the Crawfords and other standard varieties,) showed a light crop. On lower ground there was scarcely a specimen to be found of any variety, although hundreds of trees were in good bearing condition and blossomed freely.

Marcus Ansley, an enthusiastic fruit grower, of Geneva, N. Y., was visited by me last month. I found him as energetic as ever, still pinning his faith to the

### How Near the Brink.

A trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One small dose a day quickly cures the most stubborn case of constipation or the most distressing stomach trouble, or stay cured. Its influence upon the liver, kidneys, and bladder is gentle and wonderful and restores those organs to a condition of health, so that they perform their functions perfectly and painlessly. Perfect health and vigor is soon established by a little of this wonderful curative tonic.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower may prove this remarkable remedy without expense by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y. They will send a bottle free to all who need it and write for it. It quickly and permanently cures indigestion, constipation, flatulency; catarrh of the stomach, bowels, and bladder; and all stomach, liver, kidney, and urinary troubles caused by inflammation, congestion, or catarrh. Why hesitate? Write immediately for one bottle. You will receive it promptly, free and prepaid.

The only Genuine Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is made by the Vernal Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Kieffer pear, with 6,000 fruiting trees in his orchard. He was getting ready to plant more. He has no difficulty in disposing of his crop of this fruit. Mr. Ansley is living on an old farm and in the same house that he was born in, seventy-seven years ago. When his father first settled in that locality, all was wild forest land. Six hundred acres were taken up and a large family of strong boys helped the father to clear the land. This was eventually divided among the boys and perhaps nowhere in Ontario county can be found more productive and well kept farms than is shown as the outcome of the elder Mr. Ansley's advent with his axe nearly a hundred years ago.

Many orchards were seen in this vicinity so loaded with apples that the trees were breaking down. One orchard particularly was noticed that had an average of fifteen to twenty props to each tree. Buyers were purchasing the crop and paying from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Became Tame Again.—When I got home that evening my garter snake followed me as usual and glided about my room, as gentle and tame as if he had not been a wild, fighting thing a few hours before in the bushes in Westchester. Since then I have tried him many times and always with the same result, namely, that when he can hide among rocks and bushes he becomes instantly wild again.

Other tame snakes I have tried in the same way; and I find that the tame copperhead which I have had since '94 acts precisely as the black snake did, becoming instantly wild under the same circumstances. So does the Texas bull snake, the garter snake, the hog-nosed snake, the garter snake and the Georgia corn snake. And with all these the same rule holds true, that they become tame again just as suddenly when brought into the house among their old surroundings.

Now, whenever my black snake gets away in the house, among boxes or books or heaps of paper, he never shows any change in his demeanor; so it is perfectly evident that the memory of his original free life in the woods has remained alive for at least four years; because, in all that time, he had never once been allowed to refresh his recollection among the bushes as he did in Westchester.

A reasonable conclusion to draw from all I have written here is that snakes are very slow to get new ideas and are very tenacious of old ones.

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—Disraeli.

Aspiration sees only one side of every question; possession many.—Lowell.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Disraeli.

I repeat that all power is a trust; and that we are accountable for its exercise; that from the people and for the people all springs, and all must exist.—Disraeli.

Think of yourself, therefore, nobly, and you will live nobly. You will realize on earth that type of character and faith which is the highest ideal alike of philosopher and hero and saint.—Charles W. Wedette.

Lift your head to heaven, and see that not one of the mortals who are there immortal arrived thither except by continual afflictions and troubles. Say often in the midst of your contradictions: This is the way to heaven. I see the harbor, and I am sure that storms cannot hinder me from reaching it.—Saint Francis de Sales.

New Horseradish.—The department of Washington forwarded this spring, on request, some sets of the Maliner Kren, a variety of horse-radish from Malin, Bohemia, which is said to be the variety which brings the highest prices in the European markets. But just think of the following directions for planting it: "The cuttings are planted almost horizontally in the ground, about fourteen inches deep. Only one shoot is allowed to develop on a cutting, the others being removed. This one shoot becomes sufficiently large during the season to be harvested in October or November. It is carefully cut from the original cutting, leaving the latter undisturbed in the ground, where in succeeding years it will send up other shoots."

It is a widespread belief that thunder storms cause the premature souring of milk. Numerous experiments have been conducted along these lines, and the general conclusion is that neither the electric discharge nor shock due to the thunder have any effect upon the development of acid, but that the atmospheric conditions usually incident to a thunder storm are such as to permit a more rapid bacterial growth.

If you dwarf the boy you cannot develop the man.

## If You Wear a Watch In a Factory or Shop



you should have a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case in order to protect the works and lessen the cost of repairs. The Boss Case is made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of stiffening metal between. It is better than a solid gold case because it is stronger and so close-fitting as to keep out gas, smoke, dust and dampness.

### JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Cases

are recognized as the standard the world over, and sold as such by all jewelers. The Boss is the only stiffened case in use long enough to prove by actual wear that they will outlast the 25-year guarantee. There is none "just as good." The Keystone trademark here shown is stamped in each Boss case.

Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet.

**THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia.**

### Trees on the Farm.

How cheerless is home without trees about it! says Metropolitan and Rural Home. It is a mystery to me how a man can make himself a home and sit down seemingly contented, without first planting out some trees for shade and ornament. Trees judiciously planted add wonderfully to the attractiveness and value of home and farm.

On many farms there are waste corners that could well be set to trees that would, in the course of a few years, be a source from which to get an occasional bean pole, fence post or other stick, and, finally, if nut-bearing trees were planted a fine lot of nuts would be produced; the basswood, by the industry of the bees, would furnish the table with the very nicest of honey; or, in the case of the sugar maple, sugar, of which there is none to equal it, could be made; and during all this time the trees would be growing into valuable wood or timber.

Sometimes we find a farm whereon no fruit worthy of the name exists. Why can this be? Is it not the strangest thing in the world that a home-owner should fail to have a supply of fruit for home use right from his own trees and vines? Almost the first thing a man should do on taking possession of a home of his own is to set out some fruit trees and plants, and continue to set something almost every year, even after he gets to be old, for it will make the farm dearer to the children and grandchildren; therefore a man should never consider himself too old to set out trees; even if he should never eat the fruit thereof it will be a good monument to his memory. Fall is the time to plant—October and November. Send in your order to the nursery now.

A kinsman of mine was once entertained by a gifted woman, who was so much absorbed in his interesting conversation that she forgot to inspect the "spare room" in which he slept, and in which he passed the night in exasperating collision with a silver soup tureen which long before had been concealed from the burglars in his bed; and I confess I agreed with a cynical feminine critic who observed on hearing the story, that clever and devout women might sometimes most wisely "pray and talk less and keep house more." The picture of a bustling, over-zealous hospitality is so vivid and unpicturesque enough, doubtless; but the absorption in higher things that leaves all mean tasks and hard work to another is not altogether engaging either. Martha undoubtedly deserved the rebuke she got. But surely no one will withhold from her that tender sympathy that we ought to give, every day of our lives to hard worked and overburdened women all about us! By all means let us honor Mary for her truer vision of the highest!

Good Cherries.—George T. Dowell, an authority, says his plan for a cherry orchard includes a quantity of the early sweet cherries, as Coe's Transparent, Governor Wood and May Duke. These he does not pick, and never allows a bird to be frightened from the trees. When the more valuable cherries, like Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Napoleon and Windsor are ripe the birds have had enough, and there are not 2 per cent. of these sorts even touched by the birds. Rather than kill the robins and other birds in the orchard he would let them have the whole cherry crop, and would plant more trees to induce them to come, as they destroy insects that are not destroyed by spraying.—Baltimore Sun.

The people of the United States have in their possession one-fourth of all the gold there is in the world and about one-fourth of all the good things in the world, also.

### BIG BRASS BAND OFFER.

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FOR SPECIAL OFFER and inside prices on everything in Brass Instruments, Supplies, etc., Big Bargains in Cornets, Drums, etc., write for Free Catalogue of Brass Band Instruments. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

### HIGH GRADE HAIR SWITCHES.

FINEST HUMAN HAIR, ORDINARY COLORS.

2 oz. 20 inches, \$0.90	3 oz. 24 inches, \$2.25
2 oz. 22 inches, 1.25	3 oz. 26 inches, 3.25
3 oz. 22 inches, 1.40	4 oz. 28 inches, 4.00

Remit five cents for postage.

All short steam, three strands. Send sample lock of hair. We can match perfectly any hair. All orders filled promptly. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, WIGS, Curis, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., free. We send switches by mail on approval, will be paid for when received, if satisfactory. Otherwise to be returned to us by mail. In ordering, write us to this effect. This offer may not be made again.

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### IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

about a country that produces paying crops in Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring, where land is cheap, climate the healthiest, write to

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3rd V. P., F. E. C. Ry. Co., ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.  
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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**THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,**  
Dept. 24, Springfield, Mass.

### THE BEST FENCE

Can be made at the actual cost of wire. Over 100 Styles, and 50 to 70 rods per day. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig and Chicken-tight.

**THE DUPLEX MACHINE** makes it. The Machine is automatic, simple in construction, runs easy, works rapidly. Sent on Trial. Plain, barbed wire and Gates at wholesale prices. Catalog free.

**KITSELMAN BROTHERS,**  
Box D 32, Muncie, Indiana.

### \$3.98 buys our BREECH-LOADING, AUTOMATIC SHELL

EJECTING SHOTGUN the Long Range Winner, one of the strongest shooting and best made 12-gauge shotguns made, equal to guns others sell at \$7.00 to \$10.00.

### \$3.48 buys our WILDBIRD 12-gauge, single barrel,

breech loading, non-ejecting shotgun, guaranteed a better gun than others advertise at \$4.50 and upwards.

### \$4.75 buys our HAMMERLESS, double barrel, bar

lock, nickel plated, 12-gauge, non-ejecting shotgun, the CELEBRATED CHICAGO LONG RANGE WONDER, equal to hammerless guns others sell at \$6.00 to \$8.00.

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REVOLVER, OR HAMMERLESS, 12-gauge, 28-caliber, 19 shells per box. Best 12-gauge, 28-caliber, \$1.50 per box. For lowest prices ever known on all kinds of guns and sporting goods, from the cheapest to the best, cut this ad, put in mail in us and receive our catalogue free by return mail.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.**  
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



The First Day.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!  
What will the mother do,  
With never a call to button or pin,  
Or tie a little shoe?  
How can she keep herself busy all day,  
With the little chattering thing away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,  
Another "good-bye" to say,  
And mother stands at the door to see  
Her baby march away;  
And turn with a sigh that is half relief  
And half a something akin to grief.

Early Days on the Farm.

Such supplies were had as could be procured by barter, says George S. Boutwell in his book. Once or twice, or possibly three times a year, my father drove an ox team, or a team composed of one pair of oxen and one horse to Boston with cider apples, a hog or two and poultry. The returns enabled him to pay his taxes, the interest on the debt, and perhaps something over. In those days the farmers had not many material comforts. There was no upholstered furniture; there were few books except the Bible and school text books; three or four families joined in subscribing for a weekly paper. Mails were infrequent and letter rates varied from sixpence for a distance of thirty miles, to twenty-five cents for a distance of four hundred miles and over. Mechanics worked for a dollar a day and laborers for fifty or seventy-five cents. Meat for roasting was suspended by a cord from a hook in the ceiling in front of an open fire and over a dripping pan; it required care to keep fires going as there were no friction matches, and in case the last coal failed a child was sent to a neighboring house to borrow fire. In the winter the rooms were cold as there were only open fires to heat them; but there was plenty of wood: and in the evening the family gathered 'round the blazing hearth, to feast on cider, apples and nuts. The ponds and brooks in the neighborhood gave good fishing; and there was plenty of game in the woods, especially when the pigeons were flying in September.

Wealth Increasing.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate \$8,500,000,000, an average of \$108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated \$4,232,000,000, or just half the amount of to-day, and twenty years ago they were \$2,600,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of to-day.

The figures for the various classes of banks stand as follows:

Deposits in—	Total deposits in 1901.
National banks.....	\$2,937,753,233
Savings banks.....	2,597,004,580
State banks.....	1,610,502,246
Loan and trust companies.....	1,271,081,174
Private banks.....	118,621,903
Aggregate.....	\$8,535,063,136

Taking the figures at intervals from 1873 to 1901, the total deposits in all banking institutions stand as follows:

Year.	Deposits.
1873 .....	\$1,878,434,270
1882 .....	2,755,938,053
1887 .....	3,255,772,134
1892 .....	4,330,490,156
1897 .....	5,196,847,539
1901 .....	8,535,063,135

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1873 to 1882 the increase was \$877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, \$499,334,081; from 1887 to 1892, \$1,374,718,022; from 1892 to 1897, \$566,357,374; and from 1897 to 1901, \$3,338,205,606.

The cultivation of farm and garden crops is a business that must be in demand so long as people live by eating, but farming is by no means all fun. Bad weather, injurious insects and diseases all have to be reckoned with, and it requires not a little skill and experience to meet all the demands that present themselves to the tiller of the soil. The idea I would impress upon the city resident who proposes to move to the country and take up the business of farming or gardening is that the cultivation of the soil is as much of a trade or profession to be learned as is any other occupation by which men earn a living.

Run into on all sides—debt. It doesn't pay to make a fuss over people who are too fussy.

When they get in a rowboat is the time some folks feel "rocky."

The weeks go so fast now, what would they do if they were strong?

Many a self-made man finds that it takes a wife to make him happy.

Some men's appetites are such that they would rather drink than eat.

If the workmen in a wagon factory were women, the tongues might wag.

A proud woman may sweep out of a room, but she disdains to sweep it out.

Somehow, the narrow-minded people are often those who have the big heads.

Consumption, it is said, is mainly due to insufficiency of fat in our daily food.

Even good-looking people have to go to the optician to correct their bad looks.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Speaking of boiling sweet potatoes reminds one "Is the know" at once that it is well to say they never should be boiled, says United States Bulletin. They should be steamed. They are drier, of a better flavor and also more pleasant to look at when they have been made tender by this process than when their hearts have been softened by boiling. Peeled, after steaming, sprinkled with a little salt and with a little melted butter put over them, they are a real table delicacy. Or, mash them after steaming, add to them cream instead of butter and with an egg beater whip till very light. Serve immediately or brown a bit in a hot oven.

Broiling cold steamed sweet potatoes is also a more satisfactory culinary trick than the one of broiling them after they have been boiled. In a little melted butter you put salt and white pepper and in this you dip each slice of sweet potato to be broiled, seeing to it that the slices are of uniform size and thickness. Then browned delicately over a hot fire they appear as a fit accompaniment for steaks, chops and many another broiled thing.

Remove the New Wood.—No matter how great a sacrifice it may seem, you should remove two-thirds of the new growth of currant bushes each season, says Canadian Horticulturist. Failing to do this you will soon have a lot of overgrown bushes on your hands, and the fruit will dwindle in size and be imperfect in many ways. On the other hand, if you prune judiciously, spray as often as it is necessary, manure well and cultivate thoroughly, you can keep your plantation of currants in perfect order for at least ten years, and one year with another, you will be well recompensed for your investment and labor.

Millions of rabbits, British and Australian, are consumed annually in Great Britain. The skins reshipped to hat manufacturers in the United States, who shave off the close hair and use this fur to make felt hats. Dealers purchase skins from game and poultry shops, and where rabbits are dressed in households there is, as a perquisite, a penny apiece to the cook. One Birmingham dealer tells me he handled 3,000,000 rabbit skins last year. Buyers of rabbit skins pay one cent each.

Cranberry Puffs (Boston Cooking School).—Sift together two cups of sifted flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-third teaspoonful of salt; rub one-quarter cup of butter into the flour, add two well-beaten eggs, one cup of rich milk, and stir into the flour with one pint of cranberries. Fill buttered cups about half full of the mixture and steam one hour in a closely covered steamer; serve with cranberry sauce.

Many farmers are slow to believe the statement that 48 per cent. of the value of the corn crop is in the fodder. This is because they think of fodder as the dry, overripe, unpalatable stuff it usually is. When cut green, after the kernels begin to harden, the grain matures in the shock and the fodder has color, smell and nutriment. The same rule applies to all forage—"cut before it ripens."

Professor W. L. Carlyle, of the University of Wisconsin, says in order to be a successful herdsman, a man must possess an inherent love of animals, since nothing but this feeling on the part of the man will inspire that trust and confidence on the part of the animals which is so very essential to their successful breeding and management.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture issued on September 4th, his annual estimate of the grain crops of the world for 1892. The figures are approximately as follows: Wheat, 2,900,000,000 bushels; oats, 3,000,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,970,000,000; rye, 1,575,000,000 bushels.

The frost is on the pumpkin,  
The frost is on the corn,  
There soon will be a frost on  
The actor all forlorn.

Sauce—One quart of cranberries, two cups of sugar, half a cup of water, dissolve the sugar in the water to make a syrup, wash the berries and pour them for a moment into a pan of boiling water, drain, drop into the boiling syrup, and boil for about ten minutes.

Georgia takes in more money each year for peaches than she does for cotton. The fruit industry of that state has become king. It is always a good thing for a town, state or section to encourage variety in its productions. When one fails there is another in reserve.

"Mary, what are you sitting out on that cold porch for? Don't you know it's 11 o'clock?"

"George and I are looking for the new comet, ma."

"But the new comet isn't due for several nights."

"Well, we are in no hurry, ma."

Poor time  
has its  
ending

Good time  
has its  
beginning

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Woman's Home Companion, - - - -	\$1.00	
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Green's Fruit Grower, - - - -	.50	addresses, for \$1.00.
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No. 3.	Publishers' Price.	
Vick's Magazine, - - - -	\$ .50	
Green's Fruit Grower, - - - -	.50	Our Offer! All four papers,
Ledger Monthly, - - - -	1.00	one year, to one or to different
Good Housekeeping, - - - -	1.00	addresses, for \$1.20.
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Ledger Monthly, - - - -	\$1.00	
Missouri Valley Farmer, - - - -	.50	Our Offer! All five papers,
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No. 5.	Publishers' Price.	
Vick's Magazine, - - - -	\$ .50	Our Offer! All three papers,
Farm Journal, - - - -	.50	1 year, to one or to different ad-
Green's Fruit Grower, - - - -	.50	dresses, for 60 cents.
		<b>\$1.50 for 60c.</b>

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Good Housekeeping, - - - -	\$1.00	
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Green's Fruit Grower, - - - -	.50	year, to one or to different ad-
Up-To-Date Farming, - - - -	.50	dresses, for \$1.10.
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## Our Correspondence.



Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I would like to ask more questions in reference to the growth of peach and plum trees. First: Should a small peach tree that has borne considerable fruit for its size, but made no growth at all, be pruned or cut back? Second: Will it harm peach or plum trees, which are in a poultry yard, to incase the trunk in building paper, or to wind them with strips of cloth to protect them from the fowls, which sometimes strip the bark from the trees and kill them? Third: Will trees thrive in parts of the poultry yard where no grass or weeds will grow, if the ground is kept from being hard? Fourth: What causes peaches to split open on the trees and what will prevent it? Fifth: Is it better to prune peach and plum trees in June, or while dormant during the winter and early spring? Sixth: What will prevent the green louse coming on plum trees in the spring? I have sprayed with a strong solution of tobacco leaves but it did not kill them, and many of the leaves dropped. It seemed very much like the Aphis, or plant louse. I should be very glad if my questions might be answered by letter or through the columns of your paper. Yours truly, Subscriber.

Reply to your first inquiry: Thin out the branches of the peach tree, then cultivate and enrich the ground and thin out the fruit at least one-half next season. Second inquiry: It will do no injury to incase the trunks of the trees in building paper, but if you use tarred paper it should not be bound close to the trunk. It will not hurt the trees to bind them with cloth. Third: We find the poultry yard an excellent place for all kinds of fruit trees. The soil does not get hard there. Trees grow much faster in poultry yards than in other places owing to the ground being very rich. Fourth: I have never known peaches to burst open as you mention, and know of no preventative. Fifth: It is better to prune the trees when they are dormant, during the winter or early spring. Sixth: Dip the ends of the branches infested with the louse in

kerosene emulsion, or strong tobacco water. Any way that you can cover the aphids with oily emulsion will destroy them.

### GRANDFATHER'S WAY.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.—Over forty years ago my grandfather used to lament and pinch himself for warmth, because he feared that the world's fire wood would soon be exhausted, and after that people would suffer from the cold. He actually feared that the end of man's occupancy of the earth would occur when the fire wood was used up, since he knew nothing about coal. To-day I am offered fire wood at a low price by two parties, and will have no difficulty in filling my large wood-shed at about the same price I would have paid in my grandfather's time. Yesterday I drove by the old wood lot formerly owned by my grandfather. It was still preserved so far as possible, but the timber was going to waste. Surely trees must be harvested in the woodland when ready for cutting the same as any other crop, but by judicious cutting a new growth can be preserved which, by proper management, will continue the forest in fine condition forever. The lesson from my grandfather's experience is, to use whatever you actually need and allow the consequences to be what they may. I was brought up to use rigid economy and have practiced economy but I buy what I need without anxiety. A man called to sell me weather strips to bind on the doors, saying they would keep all the warm air in and all the cold air out. I said I did not want to save fuel and that I did not object to fresh air coming in and some of the stale air going out.

If I should walk up the well known road till I came to my early home I would find fence rails split about fifty years ago. I allude to my grandfather's farm. From boyhood he took me with him to the mill or to haul wood, and once I was afraid we could not ride home safely the wood was piled so high, but he held me with one arm. He was a grand old man. He had a small nursery of young trees that he sold at the rate of two trees for a shilling. The orchard he planted was composed of large trees then and gave a great variety of apples. Besides Rhode Island Greening, and a few other well known kinds, there were many that were not grafted. In those days orchards of this class were numerous throughout the country. Besides apple trees he had row after row of peach trees, and beyond them early and late cherries. When a child I used to climb those trees and gather cherries by the gallon. Robins' nests were plentiful in these trees and as I climbed about I could handle the young birds. There was a Phoebe bird's nest in a log stable where I could see the white eggs and later the young birds. There was a dove's nest that had no lining; what a poor nest a dove makes! There was a Blue Jay's nest that I looked into and the parent birds came down and dashed into my face. These were old times that I am telling you about. I am myself an old man now, but how plainly these things come back to me by the strange faculty called memory. The fields, the roadways, the hills and valleys are there but I miss the good old grandfather who used to do so much to interest his grandchild.—M. J. Kimball.

### FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM SIXTY PEACH TREES.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Possibly some of your readers may be interested in hearing something of the peach growing industry in this irrigated section of the Southwest, and as you seem to take special delight in securing photographs of orchard scenes to show your readers, I send you the accompanying picture of a picking scene among our Elberta peach trees. We have sixty bearing trees of different varieties, set out eight years ago, which yielded 450 twenty-pound boxes of peaches this season, and brought us in \$400 in cash. As our trees are set 20x20 feet, making 108 to the acre, this gives a yield at the rate of \$720 per acre, or \$6.66 per tree. We sold most of the crop in Colorado markets at from \$1.10 to \$1.40 per box, and after express charges and commission were deducted we received an average of 88 cents per box. Our boxes cost about 10 cents each, and picking, grading, packing and hauling to express office costs us 20 cents per box, this leaves a little over \$469 net per acre. "But," you say, "what about cultivation?" Yes, and suppose there is a "mortgage?" Just lay aside \$300 and you still have \$169 per acre for the time spent in cultivating. Last year, a late spring frost caused us

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to have only a partial crop, but two years ago the yield was as satisfactory as this season; a number of trees of an early variety giving us \$9 per tree, or at the rate of \$972 per acre. Yes, Mr. Editor, you are right, the best way to lift the mortgage from the farm is to plant and care for the fruit trees best suited to one's locality, and there is no danger of planting too many. We have not yet in this southeastern part of New Mexico, a large enough acreage of peaches planted to enable us to ship in car load lots, but more orchards are being planted, so that in a few years residents of Chicago and New York may buy our peaches in quantity, and in just a few years more, Europeans will be feasting on our Carlsbad apples. About fifteen years ago, while residing in central Illinois, I became very much interested in fruit growing, first from a rather close study of a catalogue and later, from the Green's Fruit Grower, while "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," and "How We Made the Old Farm Pay" formed the beginning of my horticultural library. I have never yet regretted getting that first inspiration for making fruit growing my life work, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your valuable paper. Very truly yours, R. M. Love, New Mexico.

### WHEN SHOULD OLD APPLE TREES BE CUT DOWN.

Editor Green Fruit Grower:—Some eighty years ago my father, living in Kensington, Rockingham Co., N. H., on what is now known as "Orchard Hill" set out an orchard of native apple trees. Some twenty years afterwards he was induced to have them grafted into Baldwins, as the only use the old ones could be put to was for making cider. The old trees did not take kindly to this radical change, and soon after many of them died. What did not die were cut down. One of the trees bore a fruit, which we boys and girls were very fond of, and we persuaded our father to spare that one. That tree still stands, every year bearing a full supply of luscious fruit. It is apparently as vigorous as ever. Occasionally a limb seems to be dying, when it is cut off, and new ones start out, and so the old tree goes on renewing itself from year to year, as green and fresh as ever. It stands in a rich place in the old orchard, near the house, and is tenderly cared by those living near it. Why may not an old tree be treated as this has been, and renew its age, and bear on indefinitely?

The writer has an orchard of Baldwins, set out in 1854, and he is treating the same, by cutting off many of the older limbs, and allowing the sprouts to grow, until in many cases an entire new top has been grown. The roots of the old trees seem to be as vigorous as ever, and the fruit from these new topped trees is as fair and smooth as a maiden's cheek. Scattered over our New England hills are thousands of old apple trees that might be renewed and brought to bearing by "dehorning" them as your subscriber has his peach trees and allowing the suckers to grow, and then graft them to good fruit. The plough, spring



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tooth harrow, grass and bushes, and occasionally some ashes will bring them to life, and make of them a source of income.—Subscriber, Nasha, N. H.

### SUCCESSFUL ORCHARDING.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

A neighbor told me this the other day. A friend of his in Orleans County, N. Y., noted for several years the neglect of a seven acre apple orchard by his neighbor across the way. The trees were left untrimmed and the sod turned. The little fruit produced was small and hardly worth picking. His neighbor said that it was a pity to waste good land by having an apple orchard on it, and he wished it was cleared. An idea then occurred to the friend. He offered to take the orchard off his neighbor's hands on a five years' lease. This was agreed. He took possession the year 1900, trimmed the trees, cut away all needless branches, plowed the sod and worked it thoroughly. Last year he picked and harvested more than enough to pay the rent for the whole five years, and has as fine a crop of fruit this season as could possibly be wished for.—E. H. B.

T. L. Weellman, of Wisconsin, writes Green's Fruit Grower that all the wheat grown in his part of the country is threshed as it is drawn from the shock in the fall, and is never stored in barns as it is in the eastern states, and that most of the corn there is husked by machine and the stalks are shredded for fodder, thus doing away with the old New York husking bees, which the writer remembers well, since he is an old New Yorker. He likes Green's Fruit Grower on account of its many practical articles. He asks for information as to what varieties of apple, pear, plum and ornamental trees, and what varieties of small fruits are hardy enough for his locality, where the thermometer goes from thirty to forty degrees below zero. Information of this kind can be secured by addressing the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

### Secret of Keeping Apples.

There is no mystery or secret in keeping my apples says J. A. Burton in American Agriculturist. I have no cold, not even cool, storage facilities, but simply a plain double wall brick house, one foot in the ground, with earth banked up two feet outside. I accept the fact that only a sound apple can be expected to keep, and that it is the business of this kind to keep until dead ripe, unless affected by an outside agent. The ripening is hastened by heat and retarded by cold, whether on or off the tree. Under same temperature they ripen much faster off the tree than on.

A sound apple hanging in sunshine on the tree will always feel cool to the hand, while in the same sunshine it will cook through if detached. Premature gathering does not add to keeping qualities, but does detract from eating qualities. Rome Beauty gathered before being fully colored were mellow two weeks later, while those on the trees were still hard. Ben Davis gathered in August were mellow by the middle of September.

The most critical period in keeping apples is the hot weather during and just after gathering. As I have no cool place, I want them to pass as much of this period on the trees as possible. But it is not safe to leave them too long, lest they drop. When barrelled I keep in barn, woodshed or any outbuilding until approach of hard winter. The instructions often given to gather in a sack swung around the shoulders is very pernicious. Every motion of the picker's body bruises every apple at every point where it touches another apple. I pick in one-third bushel baskets, handling with much care. From these they are poured carefully into a long assorting box lined with straw or grass. I grade into fancies, firsts, seconds and culls. Nearly anybody can pick, but it requires a person of good judgment and much will power to assort and grade. Not only the filled barrels, but the empty ones should be kept in the shade. I simply keep in shade of apple trees. When the weather will permit I prefer to leave them in the orchard overnight to thoroughly cool off. The culls and seconds I sell at very tempting prices. The firsts and fancies are very tempting themselves, and I like to let people pay for them.

From the above, you will note that my success is due to the handling and time of gathering, and not to a storage plant. I know if I had cool, not cold, storage, during the hot weather in the fall, my apples would keep almost without loss until April. I placed a bushel of the fickle Grimes in a natural cave, temperature 56 degrees, on the day gathered, September 15th. On December 1st all were sound. Benoni lost one in ten in six weeks. Can we secure this temperature in artificial caves?

### Banking Up Fall Set Trees.

With those who have tried banking up the trees which they have set in the fall, no word of argument is necessary to convince them that it is time well spent; but there may be those who do not think it a matter of much importance. It should be remembered that a tree that has not had time to grow after being transplanted and thus secure a good hold upon the earth by its roots, is not in a natural condition and of course not always able to safely endure the first winter, especially in a cold or changeable climate. There is a constant draft upon the vitality of the tree through the evaporation of the water in the sap of its stem and branches. This must be replaced chiefly by water from the soil taken up by the roots, and the drier the climate or the season, the greater the need, says "Rural New Yorker."

If the earth is piled up against the stem of the tree a foot or more high, it will greatly lessen the evaporating surface exposed and prevent the loss of sap to a corresponding extent. It will also keep the soil next the roots moister than it would be if left at its natural level. And if the tree is pruned back somewhat, as it usually should be, there will be a still less chance for evaporation. This bank of earth will also keep the tree from being shaken about by the winds much less than if it were not there, and we well know that a newly planted tree should be as little disturbed as possible until its new roots are grown. The firmer the bank is packed the better, for it will set closer to the tree and roots than if very loose.

In the spring the mounds may be leveled down after growth has well started. Cultivation will necessarily work them down to about the natural level by midsummer.

### Late Fall Plowing of Orchards.

Professor F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin, a recognized authority on the soil and its cultivation, recommends plowing orchards and small fruit plantations late in the fall after growth has ceased and wood has ripened, claiming the moisture of the next spring will be better conserved by this treatment. He says:

"Late fall plowing and deep cultivation in orchards of fruit trees and in vineyards of small fruits, after the wood is fully matured and growth arrested by the cold weather, will do very much toward giving the soil better moisture relations the next spring, tending to secure such results as are cited above. In cases where injury from deep freezing is liable to occur the late plowing will lessen this danger because the loose soil blanket will help to retain the heat in the ground as well as the soil moisture."

"In the late plowing and deep tillage, there is little danger of increasing the loss of plant food by leaching because the season is too late and the temperature of the soil too low to stimulate the formation of nitrates."

Waste Apples.—As the apple season progresses we see more and more the need of some good outlet for waste apples says Country Gentleman. In some localities they go to the cider mills; but there is not much profit in that, even when a man's conscience is not involved. They can be fed to pigs and cows; and perhaps that is as good a use as any. There is a very common prejudice against feeding fresh apples to milch cows, and it has some foundation in the fact that cows are often harmed by eating them. Such cases, however, seem to occur always from the cows getting out and filling up full at the piles of half-rotten apples under the trees. Cows will be made sick by eating good, clean corn fodder if they break into the cornfield and stuff themselves some time when they have not been used to eating green corn. Careful tests show that apples fed regularly and in moderation to cows will produce no bad effects. Their nutritive value is not very great, but they do no damage. Our plan is to allow the apples to ripen before feeding. When ripe we feed apples freely to horses, cows and other stock.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

### A Valuable Book.

The International Stock Food Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., give a fair description of their Stock Book which they will send free postpaid to any of our readers who will answer three questions. First: Name this paper; second, How much stock have you? Third, Did you ever use International Stock Food? The writer has looked it over and does not understand how any one who owns a cow, a horse, a sheep, a pig, a goat, or even a chicken can afford to get along without it—as a postal will bring it.

The bred that is called well-bred is nearly always home-made.

### Utilizing Apples.

This subject was thoroughly investigated by the Vermont Station and interesting results were obtained which will apply to apples wherever raised. In making cider with the best hand grinders it was found to be very unprofitable. On an average, it takes one bushel of apples to make two gallons of cider, when hand machinery is used, while with modern, medium-sized manufacturing machinery and an eight horsepower gasoline engine, four gallons were obtained from a bushel of apples at a cost of 2.3 cents per gallon. For cider, any grade of apple is good enough.

Jelly made from cider was considered profitable. At the above price, a pure jelly was made from cider, at a cost of 1 cent per pound for material, finished product; eleven gallons of cider, which weighs 100 pounds, making 25 pounds of jelly. A jelly suitable for table use was made by adding one pound of sugar to five pounds of cider. The material cost 3 cents per pound of finished product and 100 pounds of cider made 40 pounds of jelly.

Marmalade requires a better class of apples than does cider. It was found advisable to cook the apples in cider rather than water. With apples at 20 cents per bushel marmalade cost for material less than 2 cents per pound of the finished product, 80 pounds of fresh fruit, 8 gallons of fresh cider and 35 pounds of sugar, made 116 pounds of marmalade. The loss by hand coring and paring was 25.4 per cent. while in the case of unpared fruit the loss by the colander was only 5 per cent.

Packing Apples for Great Britain.—I have recently received a communication from Mr. W. E. Boyes, of Leicester, chairman of the Conference of National Federation of Fruiterers, held at Cardiff May 12 and 13, 1902, transmitting copy of a resolution adopted by the federation, which reads: "This federation wishes to call your attention to the unsatisfactory way in which the American apples are packed, and asks if it is not possible for you to adopt the same system as Canada, and have all the apples graded and stamped with the government stamp. By so doing, you will largely increase the demand for best quality and, consequently, the price of American fruit." It is stated in the report of the conference that Canadian apples are now graded and stamped with the government stamp, and for all barrels sent out without the stamp the sender is liable to a fine of \$1 for each barrel.—Richard Westcott, Acting Consul-General at London, in Canadian Horticulturist.

Baldwins.—The other day the writer visited the apple orchard of Mr. E. C. Miller, Mass., says Country Gentleman. Of the 600 trees one is a King, and all the rest are Baldwins. The orchard is uniform and all the trees were loaded this year, averaging about five barrels to the tree. It is a magnificent sight to see an orchard like that, and one begins to share the owner's enthusiasm for the Baldwin apple. In Massachusetts this variety leads all others. According to a recent census made by the writer, considerably more than one-half the bearing trees in the state are of that variety. It seems to the onlooker as though this was putting a trifle too many of the eggs in one basket, but in individual cases, like that of Mr. Miller, one's objections fall weakly to the ground. The Baldwin trees bear the apples, and the Baldwin apples bring the money.

Country Life in America, regular price \$3.00 per year, will be sent for one year with Green's Fruit Grower, both for \$3.00.

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A well-known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures Goitre, or Thick Neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 4038 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, tell him your age, the size and location of your goitre and how long you have had it and he will be glad to send you free, a large trial package of his home cure, postage paid.

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### Apple Picking Time.

'Long in apple-pickin' time there is some-  
thin' 'bout the weather  
That'll set your spirits dancin' till they're  
lighter than a feather;  
You can hear it in the music o' the neigh-  
borin' rooster's call,  
You can see it in the squirrel carryin' nuts  
along the wall:  
An' the rustle,  
An' the bustle,  
An' the hurryin' in o' crops,  
An' the weedin',  
An' the seedin',  
An' the dryin' o' the hops;  
There's a busy feelin' in the air that set  
your soul a-rime  
In the hearty, healthy workin' days o' ap-  
ple-pickin' time.

—Youth's Companion.

Many farmers are expecting to plant fruit, shade and ornamental trees next spring, and quite a number of them have been making inquiries about varieties, and getting all the information they possibly can, while others merely have a vague idea of what they want, and will make up their orders almost entirely from the catalogues, says Farm and Fireside. Most of them will put off the matter until about a week before they want the trees, then make up their orders with a rush, and thus make a dozen mistakes, and expect the trees to be forwarded at once. They are almost certain to be disappointed. Orders go in by the thousands at planting time, and very often nurserymen are sold out of many of the varieties ordered, and are compelled to substitute others or only partly fill the order. The worst time in the whole year to order trees is at planting time in the spring.

I have planted thousands of trees for myself and others, and for many years have not failed to order my trees in the fall. In no case have I been disappointed or failed to get what I ordered. If the nurserymen did not happen to have something ordered, he had plenty of time to get it elsewhere before filling the order. The trees are forwarded to me before the ground freezes, and are carefully heeled in for the winter. Before heeling in I cut off or shorten all branches needing it, shaping them up all ready for planting, then shorten all the roots that are too long. Rarely do I leave a root over six inches long. Some writers make a great fuss about planting trees in post-holes, but I have found that trees one to three years old that are properly cut back and shaped at the top start off better and grow better if the roots are cut back from four to six inches than if left as they come from the nursery. In trimming out the top one must have an idea of what he wants. If it is a low-headed tree he must shorten in the top closely. If he wants a high head he must trim to almost a straight stick. If there is a fork or a branch nearly the same size as the leader it should be cut off close.

Men are everywhere chafing under their loads and longing for a larger freedom to devote themselves without hindrance to what they consider to be more worthy occupations. Let such read what Norman McLeod wrote:

"My life is not what I would have chosen. I often long for quiet, for reading and for thought. It seems to me to be a very paradise to be able to read, to think, go deep into things, gather the glorious riches of intellectual culture. . . . God has forbidden it in His providence. I must spend hours in receiving people who wish to speak to me about all manner of trifles; must reply to letters about nothing; must engage in public work on everything; employ my life on what seems uncongenial, vanishing, temporary, waste. Yet God knows me better than I know myself. He knows my gifts, my powers, my failings and my weaknesses; what I can do and what not do. So I desire to be led, and not to lead; to follow Him. And I am quite sure that He has thus enabled me to do a great deal more in ways which seemed to me to be almost a waste of life, in advancing His kingdom, than I would have done any other way. I am sure of that."

Horseradish.—It is astonishing that any farm garden should be without this old-time condiment, horseradish, yet there are many farmers who do not raise it. In the cities its general use the year round is evidence of how it is valued. If it is a so-called luxury, then there is still no excuse for the farmer not to have it. If there is any class of people who should enjoy the luxuries of fruit and vegetable productions it is the farmers, who can always have them in their freshness and perfection of ripening.

Six Best Pears.—For the home garden the American Agriculturist says the best six are Sheldon, Bartlett, Clapp, Bosc, Seckel, or Worden Seckel, and Anjou. They do best as standards or grown on pear roots. This selection will keep a family supplied with fruit from August to December or later.

### Apples Galore.

Rarely, if ever, has there been such a superabundance of fruit as now abounds in the New England orchards, says the Boston Herald. The limbs of the apple and pear trees hang heavy under the weight of their enormous yield, and the ground beneath the trees is covered with the decaying droppings. In some localities fine apples may be had for the picking, and an offer of half a dollar a barrel for the fruit on the tree is eagerly accepted in the rural districts. Thousands of bushels are being fed to the cattle and pigs and the cider mills are glutted with raw material for the presses. It seems a pity to see such a large quantity of fine fruit going to waste. It is almost superfluous to offer suggestions in the line of thoughtful philanthropy to Dr. Hale, but the glutted condition of the orchards suggests that it might be a good idea to renew his farmers' fruit offering scheme, which furnished such a liberal supply of free fruit to the poor people of Boston when it was originally undertaken. Undoubtedly a great many bushels of apples can now be had for the asking.

Note.—There is no reason for apples lying about unused except that they are fall apples. Everybody should have fall varieties for his own use, but such are not profitable to sell, never selling at such high prices as winter apples. Good winter apples are in good demand in Western New York at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.—Editor G. F. G.

### Buy Breeding Birds Early.

Farmers who expect to buy pure bred birds for breeding purpose will do well to buy early in the season. Much better prices will be made in the fall by the poultry breeders, and the chance for selection that is given early is one that should be taken advantage of. In many cases the breeder has to buy all the grain he feeds, while on the farm the marketable feed the new birds consume is very little. Some wait until one or two weeks before they want to save eggs for setting to buy their male birds. The best results cannot be obtained in this way. Some time is taken for the bird to become wonted and in that short time the eggs are not sure to be fertilized, and either failure to hatch or chicks hatching from matings other than that with the new bird will be the result.

The old adage about the early bird catching the fat worm is true in lots of things, but especially so in this of buying breeding poultry early.

Patience is a virtue found chiefly in lazy people.

### Tree Planting in Autumn.

In the Middle States and South, tree planting is successfully accomplished in autumn, says Joseph Meehan in Practical Farmer. The bruised roots are cut off and the trees firmly set, and by spring they are usually in good condition for growing. Young peach trees do not thrive so well in the North set in the fall as they do in the spring. It is often of great advantage to have trees on hand early in the spring, and when depending on a nurseryman to ship them, the wait is sometimes a long one. In a case of this kind it is often the very best thing to do to send for the trees in the fall, and, as soon as received, dig a trench in a slanting direction, place the trees therein, and cover them almost completely for the winter, leaving but a small portion of the tops projecting, just enough to show what is beneath. In this case examine all trees before planting, to see that no scale insects are on them, and to cut off all bruised roots. These trees will be in better condition for planting in the spring than if just from the nursery. Peaches and all may be kept in this way. Excepting for peaches, I would prefer fall planting, except for situations far North. Plant early and mulch to keep out frost and the trees will do well.

Proper Selection of Trees.—In setting out fruit trees make selections of such fruits as are known to do well in your locality, says the Baltimore Sun. Select also the kinds that sell best in the local markets. Remember that fall apples are rarely long keepers, and must necessarily be marketed as soon as possible. The public in general seem to prefer red apples. Indications point to the western section of Maryland as in the near future becoming quite a famous apple region.

Japan is a land without many domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of the foreigner—the carts in the streets are drawn by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men.

The goldenrod is yellow.

The corn is turning brown;

The trees in apple orchards

With fruit are bending down,

By all these lovely tokens

September days are here,

With Summer's best of weather,

And Autumn's best of cheer.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

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Back issues of Green's Fruit Grower for sale, 10 copies postpaid for 10 cents. These are the former style, large pages. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

### Fall Planting.

If planted in fall, some growth will be made in March, in this latitude, northern Illinois, considerable in April and more in May, but if planting is delayed till spring, little growth is made till well into May and most of the cool, moist growing season is lost.

The trees and plants should be set as soon as the wood is fairly ripened in October or November. When the wood seems in the right condition, the leaves can be picked or stripped off, the branches trimmed back and the plants or trees set; they should be well watered if the ground is dry, but in late fall it is seldom necessary. When so planted they seldom fail to grow, while in this climate a large number of spring-set ones would die. The ground in fall, as cold weather approaches, is always cool, and if well mulched after planting will be of an even temperature for weeks; this is just what is needed for the healthy growth of the new roots which often make considerable growth before cold weather sets in.

If the plants are set so late that new roots cannot form until spring no harm is done as they remain in a dormant condition exactly as if they had not been disturbed, and will be ready to start into growth at the first approach of warm weather. The soil will usually be found in better condition for working in fall than in early spring, and besides, the soil will become well firmed around the roots of fall-set plants before time for rapid growth, the action of cold and storms tending to pack the loose soil firmly among the roots.

Nurseries, too, are so rushed with orders in spring, which season is often very short on account of prolonged cold weather, that they cannot properly fill their orders, and the new growth frequently begins before the stock can be dug and shipped or during transit. On this account, if no other, fall planting should be practiced in all sections where the work is possible.

If it is impossible for any reason, to plant in the fall, in sections where the work is successful, procure the stock and "heel it in" until early the following spring.

"Southwest Missouri is literally alive with apple buyers. Apples this year promise to be a great deal better in quality than those of last year. This year they are perfectly smooth. The blight did not affect them, and they are good and sound, which makes it a good apple for cold storage purposes.

"The crop is not so heavy this year as it was last, but better prices will bring the amount received from the apple crop up to what it was last year. Missouri: apples are commanding a premium. The apple crop of Michigan, New York and other eastern states is not what it has been for years. The apple buyers early in the season began to pay 1 per barrel for the apples on the trees. The price began to jump until it has reached \$2 per barrel. There is a possibility that it may go higher than that before the season is over. Most of the apple buyers have already contracted for their supplies. The apples will be placed in cold storage, and this winter they will jump to \$6 or \$7 per barrel. The people interested in the cold storage warehouses are the ones who will reap the profit. You can't keep apples in good shape for any length of time outside the storage places, and for this reason somebody else besides the apple grower will reap the profit. However, the apple crop will offset in a large measure the loss of the corn crop, especially in southwest Missouri."

Kissing may be unhealthy, but nothing risked nothing gained. Any woman who admits that her shoes are too tight is inclined to be masculine.

It doesn't matter if a woman isn't pretty if she doesn't know she is ugly. What a pity it is that a law preventing the birth of fools is impracticable! A man usually has to go after things several times before they begin to come his way.

Money that a man doesn't save by remaining a bachelor would probably support a wife and ten children.

Nothing pleases a spinster when she has occasion to stop at a hotel like being assigned to "suite 16."—Chicago News.

The University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., is well equipped with instructors. Students there will be instructed at a trifle in cost and those of our readers who are living within a few hundred miles of Knoxville, Tenn., should avail themselves of this rare opportunity. This university is not a money making institution.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

The following general conclusions may be drawn from the behavior of the pears in all lots stored in cold storage, up to date, February 10th.

1. A temperature of 32 prolonged the durability of the fruit in storage beyond a temperature of 36.

2. A wrapper prolonged the durability of the fruit in storage.

3. The Kieffers that were ripened in cold storage were apparently as good as the same fruit ripened in the ordinary manner.

4. The Kieffers that were taken out from a temperature of 32, if firm when withdrawn, kept in a temperature of 50 to 60 for two or three weeks without discoloration or loss of quality. From a temperature of 36 they did not keep more than ten days.

5. Discoloration at the core was due to delay in the storage of the fruit after it is picked, except that undeveloped Kieffers may be stored after ripening without subsequent discoloration. Wormy Kieffers discolor at the core in any treatment.

6. Discoloration of the skin was due to bad handling, i. e., rough picking, packing, or any other factor that causes bruising.

It will be seen from observations which we have made that the principal troubles with the Kieffers in storage were due, primarily, to their treatment before they reached the storage compartment. Our experiments indicate that the fruit should be picked when green, hard, graded well, stored immediately after picking.

A census has recently been taken of Germany's fruit trees. There are 806 trees to every square mile of territory, in the following proportions: Plum, 332; apple, 251; pear, 119, and cherry, 104. There are about 3 trees to every inhabitant. Many of the trees are owned by the townships, being planted along the highways, and the fruit yields a considerable revenue, thus reducing taxes.

Trumpet vines are good for covering rough walls, but are too coarse for houses. Their profuse flowering in July is a great recommendation. This vine is wild in Southern Pennsylvania and Southward. A Japanese species grandiflora, has a much larger flower than our native one, and is of an orange yellow color.

Happy days'll come once more, Don't keep what they say; Put some white sand on the floor—And dance the world away.

—Atlanta Constitution.

**IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to make a trial on your own premises and find out what the Reliable Incubator can do. Return it if it does not suit you. That is the guarantee we give you. It's the many special features, machinery, non-maintenance, self-regulating, etc. Poultry book, No. 19, for 10c postage. Reliable Incub. and Brooder Co., Box B-45, Quincy, Ill.

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Write to **WILBUR MCCOY,** Agricultural and Immigration Agent, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

### FARMS FOR SALE

We have land bargains in many States. We call attention particularly to a few

#### FINE PLACES IN VIRGINIA.

In that lovely State, blue grass timothy and clover flourish. Mountains in sight, but much of country looks like prairie. Modern machinery used to advantage. Fine for cattle and sheep, corn, wheat, oats and fruit. Highest prices apples produced here. Great cities within few hours near the National Capital. Best educational and social advantages; good markets; but land and labor cheap. Climate delightful. We describe two bargains briefly:

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No. 1106—Great bargain in Southern Va.; cost \$30,000, price \$12,000; splendid stock farm of 1,200 acres, nice smooth land, good quality; 36 miles Richmond, Va., 5 miles depot and town; P. O. on place; large handsome house and barns; spring water forced to house and barns; silos in good repair; will be found as represented.

No. 1119—Brick 12-room mansion and farm near Lynchburg, Va., 250 acres fertile land; quarter mile to depot and P. O.; good road to city; best society; a lovely home; \$6,500.

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No. 1204—672 A. \$4,000; half cash; within 5 miles of C. and O. R. R.; good red clay; this is a mountain tract; rich dark soil; typical apple land; orchard comprises about 1,000 apple trees of good varieties of from 10 to 15 years old, besides peaches, pears and other fruit; several tenant houses; well watered.

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